

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN'S Monthly Intelligencer.

For NOVEMBER, 1754.

To be Continued. (Price Six Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>I. A Scheme for promoting Marriage.
 II. Admonitions to the Ladies.
 III. Prevalence of French Fashions.
 IV. Reasons for annexing the Isle of Man to the Crown of Great-Britain.
 V. Life of Beaumont the Poet.
 VI. Letter concerning Taste.
 VII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECH of L. Trebonius Asper, in relation to the Management of the last Lottery: And the SPEECHES of L. Numitorius and C. Numisius, on the Expediency of repealing the Jews Act.
 VIII. Middle State of Life the most happy.
 IX. Trade of the British Colonies.
 X. Further Observations on Bees.
 XI. A Paint for the Ladies.
 XII. Power of the Scotch Clergy.
 XIII. Edinburgh Bells.
 XIV. Musick, Dancing, and Concerts.
 XV. Story of a Lady and her Guardian.
 XVI. Receipt for the Asthma.
 XVII. Wife Management of Q. Elizabeth.
 XVIII. Letter from her Minister in France, at the Beginning of her Reign.</p> | <p>XIX. Memoirs of Sir Theodore Janssen.
 XX. Mathematical Questions.
 XXI. Scripture defended against Lord Bolingbroke.
 XXII. King's SPEECH, and Lords and Commons Addresses.
 XXIII. Account of Biddisford.
 XXIV. Of the Audience at Plays,
 XXV. POETRY: To the Rt. Hon. Henry Fox, Esq; to the Memory of Sir Theodore Janssen; Hangham Abbey; Receipt to write Sense; for the Honour of Old England, a Ballad; Songs, Epitaphs, Epigrams; a Rebus; Enigma; Colin and Dolly, a new Song set to Musick, &c. &c.
 XXVI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Inundations; Fires; remarkable Trials, &c. &c. &c.
 XXVII. Explanation of the Stationers and Oxford Almanacks.
 XXVIII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths, Bankrupts.
 XXIX. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
 XXX. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
 XXXI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
 XXXII. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
|---|---|

With a Beautiful HEAD of Sir CRISP GASCOYNE, Knt. another of BEAUMONT, and a neat VIEW of St. HELENA, all curiously engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.


LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

C O N T E N T S.

H OW fashions come to prevail	483	Humours and behaviour of the audience	
Character of the English	ibid.	at plays	513
Of musick, dancing, and concerts	484	Of the stage and the boxes	ibid.
Admonitions to the ladies	485	Of the pit, and the middle and upper galleries	513, 514
Policy of the French in propagating their language	ibid.	Scheme for promoting marriage	514, 515
Reasons for annexing the Isle of Man to the crown of Great-Britain	485, 486	P O E T R Y. Colin and Dolly, a new song, set to musick	516
A letter concerning taste	487	A new country dance	517
Life of Beaumont	488	To the Rt. Hon. Henry Fox, Esq; on the marriage bill	ibid.
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued	489—496	To the memory of the late Sir Theodore Janßen, bart.	ibid.
SPEECH of L. Trebonius Asper in the debate concerning the management of the last lottery	489	On seeing Hangham-Abbey white-washed	518
Second DEBATE on the expediency of repealing the Jews act	492—496	Epitaph on Thomas Tickel, Esq;	ibid.
SPEECH of L. Numitorius against the preamble to the bill for repealing it	492	A rebus on whom it may belong to	ibid.
SPEECH of C. Numisius in favour of it	494	A receipt to write sense, by a lady	ibid.
The middle state of life the most happy	497	Epitaph on Madame de Fontanges	ibid.
Further reflections on the British colonies	ibid. G.	On Mr. Allen's house at Prior park	ibid.
Their state and trade	498	For the honour of Old England, a ballad	519
More observations on bees	ibid.	The bat and the two weazles, a fable	ibid.
Power of the Scotch clergy	500	Ode for his majesty's birth-day	ibid.
Of the kirk treasurer	501	A song	520
Edinburgh bells	502	Prologue, written by Mr. Murphy, and spoke by Mrs. Hamilton	ibid.
A paint for the ladies	ibid. C.	Enigma from the French	ibid.
Story of a lady and her guardian	ibid. F. &c.	The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	521
Receipt for curing the asthma	504	Smuggling in the Isle of Man	ibid.
Q. Elizabeth's situation at the beginning of her reign	ibid. C.	Terrible inundation in Yorkshire	ibid.
Her brave and wise management	505	Frauds in the clothing trade	ibid.
Authentick Letter from Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, her minister in France	ibid. D.	St. Werburgh's church in Dublin burnt down	522
Old policy of the French	506	New lord mayor sworn in	ibid.
Mathematical questions	507	King's birth day celebrated	ibid.
Memoirs of the late Sir Theodore Janßen, bart. and his family	508	Trial about Richmond park	ibid.
Of his son, the present lord-mayor	ibid. F.	Parliament meets	ibid.
King's speech at the opening of the session	509	Convocation meets	ibid.
Lords address, and the king's answer	510	Other remarkable trials	522, 523
Commons address, with his majesty's answer	510, 511	Explanation of the Stationers Almanack	523
Scripture defended against lord Bolingbroke	511	Explanation of the Oxford almanack	ibid.
Of the six days creation	512	Marriages and births	ibid.
An account of Biddiford	ibid. E.	Deaths	ibid.
		Ecclesiastical preferments	524
		Promotions civil and military	ibid.
		Persons declared bankrupts	525
		Account of plays acted	ibid.
		FOREIGN AFFAIRS	526
		A catalogue of books	526, 527
		Prices of stocks and grain; wind, weather	528
		Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.

Thro' some accidental mistake the plan of Biddiford, which we intended, could not be got ready for this month, instead of which we have given a neat head of Sir Crisp Cascoyne, Knt. and shall insert the said plan in our next.

We are obliged to Shakespearianus for his ingenious remarks, but desire him to excuse our not inserting them, on account of some personalities; and should be glad of his further correspondence.

 Receipts for collecting the LAND TAX and WINDOW LIGHTS, are given Gratis by R. BALDWIN, Bookseller, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.



THE LONDON MAGAZINE. NOVEMBER, 1754.

From the GAZETTEER, NOV. 16.

REMEMBER, on a gentleman's once expressing surprize in company how ridiculous customs and fashions could be made to prevail, a very sensible lady observed upon the subject, that coxcombs and coquets were the first to set examples, which the weak and vain are always ready to follow: And that they make, together the number for establishing a mode so great, that people of understanding are always forced, in the end, to comply with it, to avoid the appearance of being obstinate, affected or particular. This observation will appear to be just, from the modes, manners, and practices of the people of this island. Heaven has endowed us with good natural understandings, which we ourselves seem industrious to abuse. Feijoo, an eminent Spanish author, delivers it as his opinion, that the Almighty has endowed all nations with an equal portion of capacity. However, he adds, if any one people upon the face of the earth has an advantage in that particular over the rest, it certainly is the English. There is no occasion, in support of this honourable opinion of our country, to urge more than that it is evident, beyond a doubt, England has produced men that have carried the knowledge of most of the grand sciences, and the practice of most of the noble arts beyond those of any other nation. But let me here lament, that the time for producing such genius's in this nation, seems now to be at an end; and we appear to bid fair to furnish good grounds for establishing an opinion of our capacities directly opposite to that of the Spaniard, I have now mentioned.

November, 1754.

So much for our understandings. I now beg leave to observe, in regard to our persons, that we are, as a nation, universally allowed to have good ones. The Spaniards and Portuguese say, in point of beauty, that our men have the advantage of the ladies. The French and Italians, with a much greater appearance of reason, assert directly the contrary. As to the more northern nations, I do not think their opinions either way much worth regarding; because they are commonly pronounced to be greatly deficient in true taste. So that I shall take upon me to assert, from the authorities already given, that to both sexes the preference for personal excellence, is, in general, adjudged to our country.

Taking, therefore, to ourselves, with due modesty, the praises that other nations bestow on us for our perfections of mind and body, I will, without fear of offending decency, peremptorily add another boast we have to make above all other kingdoms upon earth; which is of the noble natural rights, precious freedom, reasonable independence and happy security that we enjoy from our equitable and excellent constitution.

Blessed, therefore, with such advantages, and happy from such valuable enjoyments, is it not folly in the last degree, from wanton wim and restless caprice, for us to be solicitous to adopt the modes, manners and misfortunes of nations confessed to be our inferiors. A famous picture or a costly statue, an elegant villa or a refined behaviour, are acquisitions not unworthy the emulation of Britons.

But I would have Britons remember they have better possessions to value; and also to reflect, that Frenchmen and Italians have not.

Refined politeness is, very often, little more than refined servility. We should, therefore, even in our manners,

P p p 2

be

be cautious of never passing the bounds of rational civility and honourable complaisance: For if we bring ourselves to the habit of making sacrifices to decorum even liberty itself will be in danger. As for architecture, sculpture and painting; let us ever remember they are arts that grew great where freedom and commerce were overthrown.

Musick affords an innocent and pleasing amusement; and dancing is an agreeable accomplishment. But the true ends of those acquisitions seem to be forgot in Britain: For we have imported from abroad a very false and pernicious taste both in one and the other.

Musick is, for example, from nature and reason, calculated for a relief to the mind from study and care: And in private practice, is much more eligible than publick. It never was intended by the great Author of wisdom to need any perfection from the impious destruction of the virility of the human species; or, in itself, to become the labour, principal attention, or great business of a people. Yet, how far, how scandalously it has of late prevailed, as such, in our country, let the shameful number of concerts now subscribed for in this kingdom, declare. And I cannot help observing, to the reproach of the wisdom of the present age, that my countrymen seem not to reflect that musick, tho' one of the fine arts, is not one of the necessary, great, and useful ones to a state; nay, on the contrary, I must, in opposition of the fashion, declare, it is most manifestly an effeminate one; and therefore dangerous in a nation of liberty. The absurdities of operas, as dramatick entertainments, have been elegantly and sensibly made apparent by the late celebrated Mr. Addison. And it is certain, a taste deserves to be despised to the last degree, as Gothick, that in any shape contributes to support so unnatural and ridiculous a diversion amongst us. All true taste and excellence have their foundations in nature; that of an opera, its fondest admirers must allow, has not. Away then to the lands of effeminacy and slavery, with all false elegancies and refinements; and let us glory rather in being delighted with the great and manly productions and performances of a Shakespear and a Garrick.

Dancing is so far valuable, as it contributes to an easy and genteel carriage, a graceful deportment, or an innocent recreation; but in nothing else. Whoever remembers the dancing of Mrs. Booth, or Mademoiselle Salle, must recollect they were exhibitions of graceful

attitudes, and polite, decent and elegant demeanour. But the importations we have of late made for our entertainment of that kind, have been of people only eminent in the practice of ridiculous grimace, and playing monkey tricks, by hopping and jumping about in an impudent and unseemly, as well as inelegant manner.

It is a subject of just reproach to us, that we submit to be copiers in dress and fashions, of the people of other countries: But as the coxcombs among us do, and ever must, act under the influence of the ladies, I shall submit the reformation of them to their direction; humbly, for the present, contenting myself to recommend my admonitions on this head to the more lovely, as well as sensible, of what we call among us the gay world, or persons in high life.

And first, I shall observe, that French women paint to hide bad complexions; therefore I think it is not a wise imitation of ours, by doing the same to spoil good ones. Nature, helped by art, may, in some points, be an excellence; but nature spoilt by art, must in every one be an absurdity. Besides, I beg leave to inform my fair readers, that painted faces are really loathsome and offensive to Englishmens stomachs.

Elegant shapes have always been reckoned the peculiar perfections of Englishwomen. This part of female excellence was made remarkably conspicuous by their genuine native dress. French ladies, to hide the defects of nature, invented a dress to disguise the shape; in which ours, by copying them, have sacrificed an eminent advantage.

Neatness was another excellence that set Englishwomen in a most singularly agreeable light. To which pleasing end, good linen and a great deal of it about their persons, in a very considerable degree contributed: But the disuse thereof in favour of dingy gauze, taudry ribbons, peten-lairs, negligees, sacks, half-sacks and bed-gowns, as of late introduced in these kingdoms, for the general and publick wear of females, is an indelicate innovation; and such as would certainly have made their grandmothers been thought flatterns; nay, I am inclined to believe, even what is worse.

Modesty was another allowed characteristic of the fair of Great-Britain; which I think is a good deal given up in their use of male hair-dressers, and their methods of treating, as the fashionable phrase is. For I heard some of my own sex, who were frequenters of the polite places of rendezvous last winter, say, that

that abundance of fine ladies seemed industrious to shew a great deal more than was fit to be seen.

The affectation of slighting a better language to talk French, upon many unnecessary occasions, is another fashionable, but absurd and very ridiculous, folly.

In fine, I would humbly recommend to our ladies to correct themselves into true Englishwomen again, or boldly resolve to become complete French ones at once. And if they should resolve on the latter, and can be at a loss for knowing what accomplishments are yet wanting for that wise end, I earnestly solicit their getting imported, with all possible expedition, the following customs, very essential for that good purpose, as they are all I can collect which they are at present deficient in.

1. The free privilege of receiving in their beds all visits, as well from their male as female acquaintance.
2. A sufficient number of male bedmakers and valet de chambers, for their own personal and particular service.
3. The right of lolling upon fellows, without controul, nay, of kissing them, chucking them under the chin, and of fingering them as much in publick as they please.
4. The free liberty of talking aloud in publick places of, and laughing at, the amours of men; and more particularly those of their own husbands.
5. The full privilege of openly gartering up their stockings in all publick assemblies, without being so much as obliged to turn about towards the wall.
- And, 6. The free use of the jordan in all mixed companies whatever.

These valuable rights, added to those at present enjoyed here, will make our females as complete Frenchwomen in their manners as they already are in their dress.

Ladies that travel into foreign countries for amusement, or merely to gratify curiosity, may, I think, be fairly said to launch out of their proper element; it being a custom practised by no women but those of England. And for them I think it is in no shape for their own particular benefit or credit; while to the nation it is a great and manifest evil.

I have heard that when M. Chavigny went ambassador to Lisbon, on his first visit there to a very great lady, he addressed her in his own language, with, *Madam, I suppose you speak French?* No, *Sir,* said she in Portuguese, *I do not.* Nor did she enter into any conversation with him, as he could not speak her language, and she would not speak his, altho' she really was qualified to do it with the utmost fluency. The visit,

therefore, was very short: And she, on her soon after seeing the British minister, told him of what had passed; adding to this effect: "I cannot bear the insolence of these saucy Frenchmen, who go into all countries and impudently suppose every body, in order to entertain them, is to be at the trouble of learning their language. I, for my part, from contempt of their assurance, am fully determined never to speak French any more. But as you have been so complaisant as to learn to talk to me in my country-language, I, in return, will endeavour to learn yours." And she proved as good as her word; for she immediately applied herself to the study of English, and, I have heard, now reads and understands it very well.

Whatever the very obliging and complaisant English ladies may think of this behaviour, I, for my part, must applaud it, as an instance of an honourable and well exerted spirit: And the lady, I have been well assured, is an exceeding well-bred one, and of no less quality than the blood-royal of that kingdom.

It has been long allowed a stroke of refined policy in the French court, to endeavour a propagation of their language and customs, in order the better to pave their way to universal monarchy. And shall the English nation, above all others, discover a disposition to rivet the fetters of slavery on their own limbs? No; let us keep our cockcombs and our coquets at home, and at least not suffer such as they are to be the importers to us of infamy and ruin.

To travel with the view of improving in necessary and useful studies, is a laudable undertaking, an honourable employment. But to gratify a trifling curiosity, or to improve ourselves in folly, foppery and vice, are undertakings that should make every travelled Englishman despicable, nay, hateful to his countrymen.

REASONS for annexing the Isle of Man to the Crown of Great-Britain.

From the PUBLICK ADVERTISER.

IN 12 Geo. I. c. 28. by an act then passed, the lords of the treasury were empowered to treat with the earl of Derby, and his heirs, for the purchase of all right to the Isle of Man. And this act was founded upon the almost impossibility of preventing smuggling from that Island, while it remained as a petty sovereignty in the hands of a proprietor.

The late lord Derby, from some notion he had formed of being able to leave the Isle

Isle of Man by will, would not treat with the Treasury. The duke of Athol, the present proprietor, may possibly be disposed to part with it on good terms; especially when it is considered, that most part of his revenues arises from small duties and customs paid in the island upon prohibited goods entered and afterwards smuggled upon the coasts of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland; which, tho' no method has yet been found out to prevent, in any degree (not one in a hundred of the boats or vessels concerned in the smuggling trade being taken at sea, or seized afterwards) it cannot be supposed that the legislature will suffer it long to be carried on to such an enormous height; which now calls loudly for the serious attention of every one who wishes well to the trade and welfare of these kingdoms.

The Isle of Man is situate in the midst of the three kingdoms*, not above 6 or 7 hours sail from the nearest parts of Scotland, Ireland and England. It is the great storehouse or magazine for the French, and other nations, to deposit prodigious quantities of wines, brandies, coffee, teas, and other India goods; which are carried off in small boats and wherries, built for that purpose. To ascertain the quantity, the House of Commons may order the collectors of the noble proprietor's customs in the Island to lay before them their books of entries, for the last seven years, of goods; 999 parts of which, out of 1000, are smuggled upon our coasts. Upon such an examination of these officers the whole scene would come out.

Of late years, a new and destructive trade has been set up by some Irish papists, who have cheated their creditors, and carried their effects to the Isle of Man; and that is, by importing such quantities of teas and other India goods, as ought greatly to alarm the India company. Perhaps they do not know to what a height it is come; or else it is hardly possible they should sit still, and not complain of whole ship loads of teas, and other India goods, brought in for some years past from Denmark, as well as Holland and France; and all smuggled upon our coasts. The captain of a cruiser, a few years ago, did venture to do his duty, and attempted (as he was warranted to do by an act of parliament) to seize a Dutch dogger, valued at 12,000*l.* Sterl. which ran from him ashore upon the Island, where she was bound. But the man found himself mistaken. Acts of parliament, and an English commission, could not protect him in that petty principality.

They seized his men, who had taken possession of the dogger; and threw them into goal, where five of them lay long. The captain himself narrowly escaped, with two men and a boy, to Whitehaven; from which place he wrote his complaints to the commissioners of the customs. If these gentlemen were called upon by the House of Commons, not only for these papers, but also for such informations as they have received, for some years past, from the collectors of Whitehaven and Liverpool, and their officers in the Isle of Man, no doubt could remain of the absolute necessity of annexing this Island immediately to the Crown of Great-Britain.

Another pernicious practice, carried on by some Irish fugitive papists settled in the Island (who are countenanced and protected) is this: They enter tobacco in rolls from several ports in Great-Britain, for some foreign parts, receive the drawback, then carry it to the Isle of Man, and run it back again from thence to Scotland, England, or Ireland, and Wales. This must always be attended with perjury, a crime very little regarded by such persons, who first cheated their own creditors, and then rob the publick. Here the customs are actually robbed of great sums of money.

The Isle of Man is likewise a great detriment to the British distillery. Most of the ships that now go from Liverpool to Guinea, &c. touch there for their brandies, wines, and India, and other goods, &c. not of British manufacture.

These and many other inconveniencies and mischiefs arise from suffering this Island any longer to be, in a manner, independent of Great-Britain.

The remedy proposed is, to agree with the present proprietor to relinquish his right to the Isle of Man, and, in lieu of it, to grant him, and his heirs, an annual sum out of the customs of England, for ever. And such an annuity will be a saving to the government of some thousands a year, expended to very little purpose in maintaining cruisers, and officers, &c. to guard against its illicit and pernicious trade: And ten times the number will never prevent smuggling from that Island. This article alone cannot be less than 15,000 or 20,000*l.* a year, including in this estimation the officers in Ireland, who are kept there on the same account; besides the loss to the revenue, upon the most moderate computation, of at least 200,000*l.* a year; and the loss to the fair trader; and particularly the India Company, which may be as much more.

The

* See a MAP, &c. of this Island, in January last, p. 7, 8.

The late purchase of the heretable jurisdiction in Scotland hath set an excellent example; which deserves imitation. And indeed the reasons for annexing this petty royalty to the crown hold stronger than in any of the others. For the detriment, which the whole kingdom sustains by the alienation of it, is much greater than that which arose from all the royalties and jurisdiction of Scotland. The loss to the nation, and the gains to the French are inexpressibly great. And as all the sums drained from us are employed by them, in time of war, to hire troops and pay armies to fight against us, it will be no exaggeration of the truth to say, that since the peace of Utrecht they have drawn more money from us, by means of their trade with this small Island, than was sufficient to maintain 30,000 men, with a train of artillery, during the late war in Flanders. Would the French have suffered a like sovereignty and jurisdiction to remain on their coasts, so greatly to the detriment of the kingdom in general? The case of the sovereignty of Belleisle, formerly in possession of the family of the famous duke of that name, plainly shews they would not.

In short, this Island may be looked upon as a fortress in the hands of our enemies, draining us of our specie (for all these goods are paid for with English coin) and also continually annoying us in the most sensible part, our trade and commerce. And the whole question is, Whether we ought to dispossess them, or not? A question that admits of no dispute, if the public good and welfare of our country are to determine it. Nor can there be any one good reason assigned, why this Island should have remained so long in a manner independent of Great-Britain.

An ingenious Piece being just published, intitled, Letters concerning TASTE, we shall give our Readers the second Letter, as follows.

S I R,

I T gave me no small pleasure to find, by your answer to my last letter, that you now allow Beauty to be the daughter of Truth; and I in my turn will make a concession to you, by confessing that Beauty herself may have acquired charms, but then they are altogether such as are consistent with her divine extraction. What you observe is very true, that the human form, (the most glorious object, as you are pleased to call it, in the creation) let it be made with the most accurate symmetry and proportion, may receive additional charms from educa-

tion, and steal more subtly upon the soul of the beholder from some adventitious circumstances of easy attitudes or motion, and an undefineable sweetness of countenance, which an habitual commerce with the more refined part of mankind super-adds to the work of nature. This the antient Grecian artists would have represented mythologically in painting by the Graces crowning Venus. We find how much Lely has availed himself in his shadowy creations of transcribing from life this adventitious charm into all his portraits. I mean, when he stole upon his animated canvas, as Pope poetically expresses it,

"The sleepy eye that spoke the melting soul."

You will ask me, perhaps, how I can prove any alliance of this particular circumstance of a single feature to truth? or rather triumphantly push the argument farther and say, Is not this additional charm, as you call it, inconsistent with the divine original of beauty, since it deadens the fiery lustre of that penetrating organ? I chuse to draw my answer from the schools of the ancient *Etlographi*, who by their enchanting art so happily convey'd, thro' the sight, the lessons of moral philosophy. These sages would have told you, that our souls are attun'd to one another, like the strings of musical instruments, and that the chord of one being struck, the unison of another, tho' untouch'd, will vibrate to it. The passions therefore of the human heart, express'd either in the living countenance or the mimetick strokes of art, will affect the soul of the beholder with a similar and responsive disposition. What wonder then is it that beauty, borrowing thus the look of softening love, whose power can lull the most watchful of the senses, should cast that sweet *Nepenthe* upon our hearts, and enchant our corresponding thoughts to rest in the embraces of desire? Sure then I am, that you will always allow Love to be the source and end of our being, and consequently consistent with Truth. It is the superaddition of such charms to proportion, which is called the *tasteful* in music, painting, poetry, sculpture, gardening, and architecture. By which is generally meant that happy assemblage which excites in our minds, by analogy, some pleasurable image. Thus, for instance, even the ruins of an old castle properly disposed, or the simplicity of a rough-hewn hermitage in a rock, enliven a prospect, by recalling the moral images of

of Valour and Wisdom; and, I believe, no man will contend, that valour exerted in the defence of one's country, or wisdom contemplating in retirement for the welfare of mankind, are not truly amiable images, belonging to the divine family of Truth. I think I have now reconciled our two favourite opinions, by proving, that these additional charms, if they must be called so, have their origin in nature as much as proportion itself.—My Eudocia calls me to administer, with her, comfort to a little fatherless family in the district of our hamlet, therefore must conclude myself,

Your sincere friend, &c.

The LIFE of Mr. FRANCIS BEAUMONT, with his HEAD, neatly engrav'd.

WE gave an account of Fletcher, and of the Plays in which he and Beaumont were jointly concerned, in our last, p. 464, 465; and shall now add the following brief memoirs of the latter, as distinct from the former.

Mr. Francis Beaumont, the inseparable friend and coadjutor of Fletcher, was descended from an antient family of that name, seated at Grace Dieu in Leicestershire, and was born about the year 1585, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His grandfather, John Beaumont, was Master of the Rolls, and his father, Francis Beaumont, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. Our poet had his education at Cambridge, but of what college we are not informed, nor is it very material to know. We find him afterwards admitted a student in the Inner Temple, but we have no account of his making any proficiency in the law, which is a circumstance attending almost all the poets who were bred to that profession, which few men of sprightly genius care to be confined to. Before he was thirty years of age he died, in 1615, and was buried the ninth of the same month in the entrance of St. Benediktine's Chapel, within St. Peter's Westminster. We meet with no inscription on his tomb, but there are two epitaphs writ on him, one by his elder brother Sir John Beaumont, and the other by bishop Corbet. That by his brother is pretty enough, and is as follows:

On death, thy murderer, this revenge I take:
I slight his terror, and just question make,
Which of us two the best precedence have,
Mine to this wretched world, thine to the
grave. [to blame
Thou should'st have followed me, but death
Miscalc'ed years, and measured age by
fame.

So dearly hast thou bought thy precious
lines;

Thy praise grew swiftly, so thy life declines.
Thy muse, the hearer's queen, the reader's
love, [and move.

All ears, all hearts, but death's could please

Our poet left behind him one daughter, Mrs. Frances Beaumont, who lived to a great age, and died in Leicestershire since the year 1700. She had been possessed of several poems of her father's writing, but they were lost at sea in her voyage from Ireland, where she had lived some time in the Duke of Ormond's family. Besides the plays in which Beaumont

was jointly concerned with Fletcher, he writ a little dramattick piece entitled, *A Masque of Gray's-Inn Gentlemen, and the Inner-Temple*; a poetical epistle to Ben Johnson; verses to his friend Mr. John Fletcher, upon his *Faithful Shepherd*, and other poems printed together in 1653, 8vo. That pastoral, which was written by Fletcher alone, having met with but an indifferent reception, Beaumont addressed the following copy of verses to him on that occasion, in which he represents the hazard of writing for the stage, and satirizes the audience for want of judgment, which, in order to shew his verification, we shall insert.

Why should the man whose wit ne'er had
a stain,

Upon the publick stage present his vein,
And make a thousand men in judgment sit
To call in question his undoubted wit,
Scarce two of which can understand the
laws, [cause?

Which they should judge by, nor the party's
Among the rout there is not one that hath,
In his own censure an explicit faith.

One company knowing thy judgment,
Jack, [black;

Ground their belief on the next man in
Others on him that makes signs and is
mute,

Some like, as he does, in the fairest sute;
He as his mistress doth, and she by chance:
Nor want there those, who, as the boy
doth dance

Between the acts will censure the whole
play; [day:

Some if the wax-lights be not new that
But multitudes there are, whose judgment
goes

Headlong, according to the actors clothes.

Mr. Beaumont was esteemed so accurate a judge of plays, that Ben Johnson, while he lived, submitted all his writings to his censures; and it is thought, used his judgment in correcting, if not contriving most of his plots.

For the Lond Mag:



Printed for R. Baldwin in Peter Noster Row 1754.



I
J
f

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 450.

The last Speech I shall give in the Debate continued in your last, was that made by L. Trebonius Asper, who spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. President,

S I R,

A S I rise up to declare in favour of the motion now under our consideration, I must begin with desiring gentlemen, especially those who seem to be against it, not to connect the ideas of inquiry and punishment together. They are things of a quite different nature, and tho' the latter is often the consequence of the former, yet they have no necessary dependence on one another; for tho' common fame be allowed to be a good foundation for a parliamentary inquiry, yet no man will suppose it to be a good foundation for a parliamentary, or any other sort of punishment; as common fame is still, we find, what it was of old,

Tam fidi pravique tenax, quam nuncia veri.

And therefore in all cases, the first and chief end of a parliamentary inquiry is, to discover, whether it be the messenger of truth or falsehood; for if punishment is to follow, it must always be by a new and a very different method of proceeding, which can never begin until after the inquiry is ended. In the present case, it is very certain, that common fame is loud and general against the receivers of the subscription for last lottery: It is certain, that occasion was from thence taken to raise a spirit of stockjobbing

C—T—.

November, 1754.

among the people, contrary to the intention of the legislature. But whether this proceeded from the conduct of the receivers, or subscribers, or from the avaritious gaming spirit now prevailing among the people, is a question. For my own part, I am fully convinced, that it could not proceed entirely from the last: There must have been some bad conduct somewhere; for if the tickets had been as generally dispersed as the legislature intended and directed, every man possessed by that evil spirit, would have found an opportunity to allay it, without purchasing tickets at any high premium, because 5000 people could not have laid their heads together to over-rule and enhance the market, nor would it have been worth any man's while to practise the arts of 'Change-Alley, for what he could get by the sale of 20 tickets.

I am therefore fully convinced, Sir, that the receivers or subscribers, or some of them, were guilty of some sort of conduct that was not right; but whether that conduct was criminal or erroneous, is what neither I nor any gentleman in this house can, before the result of an inquiry, determine. If it was criminal, I hope, the criminals, whoever they may be, will be punished; for all crimes ought to be punished some way or other; but errors can be censured only, unless they should appear to be very gross, and such as might enable the person guilty to gain some very signal advantage; for in that case, I think it is no breach of charity to presume, tho' it cannot be proved, that the error was wilful and mercenary, and consequently criminal. And even from what is publickly known with regard to the method in which the subscriptions

Q 99

scriptions were taken in, I am apt to suspect, that the receivers, or some of them, will appear to have been guilty of some error of this kind. It is easy to invent and assign a plausible reason for departing from the directions of the act. It is easy for A the receivers to pretend their having been apprehensive, that the subscription would not have been filled, if the directions of the act had been strictly adhered to; but if it should appear that they wilfully departed from them, this can be no excuse; B first, because it was, in my opinion, a vain and groundless fear, for no man could suppose, that in a time of profound peace, and when there was no where any great demand for money at interest, there was not in the British dominions, and in those C neighbouring countries with which we have a continual correspondence, an hundred thousand persons who would be ready and willing to advance 3l merely for the sake of being in the way of fortune, had the chance of the lottery been more D unequal than it was, as every one was secure against the practice of any fraud in the drawing, and of being duly paid the prize he should become intitled to, whatever it might be. And, in the next place, had there been any solid ground for this E fear, the receivers had no power to depart from the directions of the act: It was the height of arrogance in them to pretend to it, because it was assuming to themselves a degree of wisdom superior to that of the legislature.

This pretended fear cannot therefore, Sir, be any excuse for the receivers departing from the directions given by the act, or by those who were by the act empowered to give them further directions; and if we consider the reason why the legisla- G ture confined the subscription to not above 20 tickets to any one person, we must presume, that if they knowingly transgressed this rule, they did

it with a corrupt and mercenary design. What was the legislature's reason for thus confining the subscription? Was it not to prevent those evils, which in most lotteries had been experienced, namely, that of leaving it in the power of the receivers to give a preference to their friends and favourites, or to confederate with a few rich men, in order to forestall the market, and by ingrossing a great number of tickets, to raise them to a high premium, by means of the arts usually practised in 'Change-Alley? If then it should appear, that the receivers knowingly allowed any one person, or any number of persons, under any pretence whatsoever, to subscribe for thousands of tickets each, after it appeared so evident, that the tickets would sell at a premium, can we suppose that they did so without privately stipulating some advantage, or some share of the profits to themselves? I shall grant, that if they did so without any such private stipulation, it was only an error in conduct, for which they ought to be censured, tho' not punished; but if we consider how difficult, if not impossible, it is to prove any such private stipulation, as I have said before, I do not think it any breach of charity, nor contrary to any rule of law, for the parliament to presume such a private stipulation, and to treat them accordingly:

Now, Sir, with regard to the taking in subscriptions and issuing receipts before the books were opened, F I shall grant, that the receivers were by the act empowered to do so, before their receiving the books with the tickets from the managers and directors of the lottery; but every one knew, that the subscription was designed by the legislature to be open and free. Even the receivers themselves were so sensible of this, that they appointed and publickly advertised in the Gazette, the day when, and the place where, the subscrip- tion

tion books were to be opened, and how long they were to continue open; therefore their taking in subscriptions privately at any other time or place, was granting a preference to their friends and favourites, contrary to what they knew to be the design of the legislature; and their issuing receipts for such subscriptions before the day appointed for opening the books was, in my opinion, the chief cause of all those stockjobbing arts which were afterwards set on foot. This, therefore, was likewise at least an error in conduct, for which they ought to be censured; and if the amount of the subscriptions so taken in was any way considerable, I am apt to suspect it was done with a criminal design, that is to say, with a design to procure some illegal and unjust advantage to themselves, tho' this too is a fact, which, I fear, it will not be in the power even of this house to discover, so as to found a prosecution at common law.

Lastly, Sir, with regard to the subscribers, I was indeed surprised to hear the Hon. and learned gentleman who spoke last contend, that because no man was expressly by the act restrained from subscribing for as many tickets as he could procure, therefore it was not illegal, nor fraudulent or criminal in a man to procure 10,000 tickets for his own benefit, unless he did it in confederacy with others, to ingross the whole, or the greatest part of the lottery, in order afterwards to make an unjust advantage by the sale. Surely, the learned gentleman who, notwithstanding his modesty, knows as much of the law as most others, must allow, that forestalling, regrating, and ingrossing, were crimes in their own nature, before the law was made against them in the reign of Edward VI. and he will likewise, I believe, allow, that these crimes are properly described in that statute. Let us then see what that law says:

It declares, that a buying or contracting for any merchandize, victual, or any other thing whatsoever in the way, coming by land or water to any fair or market to be sold, or causing the same to be bought, or a dissuading people by word, letter, message, or otherwise, from bringing such things to market, or persuading them to enhance the price after they are brought thither, is forestalling. Now, according to this part of the law, it is evident, that all those who subscribed for tickets before the opening of the books, were forestallers; and some of those who subscribed afterwards may be found to have been so; for if any one of them employed brokers to make sham purchases in order to enhance the price of tickets, he was a forestaller by the express words of this law, the punishment of which is a forfeiture of the goods so bought or sold, or the value of them, and two months imprisonment.

By the same law, Sir, it is in the next place declared, that a regrating is a buying, or obtaining any of the commodities therein mentioned, when brought to a market to be sold there, and a selling of the same again, in the same fair or market, or place, or in some other fair or market within four miles. And in the third place it is by the same law declared, that an ingrossing is a getting into one's possession by buying, contract, or promise, any of the goods therein mentioned, with intent to sell them again. It is true, as lottery-tickets had never then been heard of, they are not among the goods mentioned in the two last parts of the statute, consequently the regrators or ingrossers of them could not be indicted upon this statute, but, I believe, if the fact were proved, an indictment would lie at common law; and perhaps many of the original subscribers might be indicted by that ancient rule of the common law, which provides, that no merchant

chant shall buy in gross within the realm, and sell the same commodity again in gross within the realm; for such a man was by our ancient law, and long before this statute of Edward VI. deemed to be a *forstallarius qui est pauperum depressor, et totius communitatis et patriæ publicus inimicus*.

I am therefore, Sir, ready to concur with the Hon. and learned gentleman in opinion, that if the particular crimes which have been committed, and the persons who did commit those crimes, as also the persons who could prove the facts, were known, the guilty might be prosecuted and punished by indictment or information at common law; but tho' it is probable, and common fame avers, that some very heinous frauds were practised with respect to the subscription, and sale of the tickets, for the last lottery, yet we neither know what sort of frauds they were, nor do we know who were the persons guilty, or who they are that can give evidence of their guilt; and in such circumstances, under such a total ignorance both as to persons and facts, the most cunning lawyer that ever appeared in Westminster-Hall, would find it impossible to commence a prosecution at common law. It is this, Sir, that makes a parliamentary inquiry necessary. If any fraudulent practices were committed, we may probably by such an inquiry discover what those practices were, who were the persons guilty, and who are the most proper persons for proving the facts to the satisfaction of a jury; and I believe, no man can pretend to shew, how these discoveries can be made by any other method than that of a previous inquiry in parliament. When by a proper and a strict inquiry we have made these discoveries, which, I hope, we shall be able to do, we may then determine what is the next course to be taken; for tho' I am very clear

that the criminals, if any be, ought to be punished, yet I shall be for suffering the guilty to escape rather than concur in any thing that may hurt our constitution. But at present I am under no apprehension of being brought under such a dilemma: I am sure we may not only inquire, but may make that inquiry as strict as we please, without the least incroachment upon our constitution; and if there be any truth in what is so generally reported, I am convinced, we shall be able to lay a solid foundation for a conviction as well as prosecution at common law; in which case I can with confidence trust to the justice of our judges, for inflicting as severe a punishment upon the guilty, as the singular lenity of our law will admit of; therefore I shall most heartily give my vote for agreeing to the motion.

I shall now give you the Substance of the other Debate we had in our Club, upon the famous Bill passed the last Session of the last Parliament, for repealing the Act passed in the preceding Session, for permitting the Jews to be naturalized; on which Occasion our Club being in what we call a Committee, and the Preamble of the Bill being read, L. Numitorius stood up, and spoke to the Effect as follows.*

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

I WAS last year against every step of the bill, which to the dishonour of this nation was afterwards passed into a law, for putting Jews upon an equal footing with the best Christians, and for giving them a preference to those of every other religion. I was then against it, because I thought it a bill of a most dangerous tendency, not only to the religion, but to the liberties and properties of the people of this

S—R—N—.

kingdom,

* See our Magazines for May and June last, p. 201, 249.

kingdom. I am still of the same opinion, and therefore I could not but with pleasure hear that a bill was brought into the other house, even by our ministers themselves, for the repeal of that dangerous law. But the preamble which has been now read to us, gives me the utmost surprise: I cannot but look upon it as a more extraordinary instance of ministerial haughtiness and obstinacy than is to be met with in the British annals. The gentlemen who were last year the patrons and promoters of the bill then passed into a law, have, it seems, condescended to sacrifice their favourite scheme to the satisfaction of a deluded people, as they suppose them to be; but rather than acknowledge that they were in the wrong, or under any mistake, they are resolved to give a reason for this their good-natured condescension, which not only is false in fact, but implies a reflexion upon the whole people of this kingdom; for this is plainly the meaning and the intention of the preamble now under our consideration.

If we agree to this preamble, Sir, we must agree, and every reader must suppose it to have been the opinion of this house, that the law was in itself an innocent and an useful law, but that occasion had from thence been taken, by some wicked people, to raise discontents, and to disquiet the minds of many of his majesty's subjects. Now this I say, Sir, is absolutely false in fact. The occasion for those discontents and inquietudes was not taken, but given: It was the law itself that gave the occasion: The more it was considered, the more its evil and dangerous tendency appeared; so that at last a great majority, I may say almost the whole people of this kingdom, came to look upon it as an affront upon the religion we profess, and a design to introduce amongst us a large body of people, who from interest as well as inclina-

tion, nay, who for their own safety, would at all times be ready to support any scheme for the establishment of arbitrary power; and this came at last to be the opinion not only of those of the established church, but of almost every man in the kingdom who professes himself, or has any sort of pretence, to be a Christian.

In this respect therefore, Sir, the preamble, as it now stands, must be allowed to be false; and to suppose it true, is to throw as great a reflexion upon the whole people of this kingdom as can be thrown upon the people of any country; for it is supposing them so ignorant and weak as to be imposed upon by artful men, and made to believe that to be for their dishonour and destruction, which is really in itself quite innocent, or which might tend greatly to their preservation and happiness. I say, Sir, the whole people, for I may with great propriety say so, because, I believe, there never was a law made in any country that produced so general a murmur among the people; and how different those of this age who pretend to be whigs, are from their ancestors, may appear from this preamble. Among their ancestors the established maxim was, *Vox Populi est vox Dei*; but their posterity of this age have in this preamble told us, that *Vox Populi est vox Diaboli*, as it must be, if it be directed by artful and wicked men. But whatever the late patrons of this law may now think, I believe, the people of this kingdom, to take them in general, are, upon mature consideration, as good judges of their own interest or honour as the majority of either house of parliament can pretend to be; and if it were otherwise, if they could be so easily imposed on or led, as this preamble insinuates, I would have these patrons consider, that this preamble is a very high reflexion upon the wisdom or the vigilance of our ministers; for they certainly have a better opportunity

opportunity and more power to direct a weak and ignorant people with regard to their opinions, than any set of private men can possibly have; and therefore if they have allowed the people to be imposed on and misled with regard to their opinion A of the law now to be repealed, it must proceed from a failure either in their wisdom or their vigilance; for, I hope, it will be allowed to be the duty of every minister, to take care that the people shall not be imposed on, and it is certainly his interest to take all possible care to prevent the people's conceiving a bad opinion of any of his measures; and the more weak and ignorant the people are, the better opportunity he has to do so, because he has the proper means for this purpose more at his command than any set of private men can have.

Thus, Sir, as the preamble now under our consideration contains an assertion which is false in fact, and as it implies a reflexion, which must necessarily be an unjust and false reflexion, upon the sense of the people of this kingdom, or a very just and true reflexion upon the wisdom or vigilance of our ministers, I think, I have good reason to hope, that I shall succeed in the amendment I am to propose, which is, to leave out the words, *occasion has been taken from the said act to raise discontents, and to disquiet, and to insert in their stead, great discontents and disquietudes had from the said act arisen in.*

This amendment, Sir, will remove the objections I have made; and as it does not contain any express acknowledgment, that those who promoted or agreed to the passing of that act were under any mistake in their judgment, I hope a majority of them will agree to this amendment*; in which, I think my hopes the better founded, as we have a precedent which happened at a time when we had as wise, and, I believe, as naughty an administration, as any

we have had since that time, I mean, the act passed in the 7th of the late king, for giving his majesty a power to remove persons supposed to be infected with the plague from their habitations, and to make lines about, and confine the inhabitants within such places as should be infected; for this act having raised great discontents and disquietudes in the minds of his majesty's subjects, it was for that reason repealed by an act of the very next session, without B throwing any reflexion upon the people, or so much as insinuating that their discontents and disquietudes were without any solid foundation. On the contrary, the preamble contained an express acknowledgment, that the execution of the powers in the act to be repealed, might be grievous to the people, and consequently, that every member of either house who had agreed to it, was in the wrong, or had erred in his judgment; which is much more than I now desire. I have therefore, I say, good reason to hope, that gentlemen will follow that precedent upon the present occasion, at least so far as not to throw any reflexion upon the people; and consequently, I shall conclude with moving for the amendment I have mentioned. E

Upon this C. Numisius stood up, and spoke in Substance thus.

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

I AM not at all ashamed to own that I was last session for the act which is now proposed to be repealed, and gave my vote for the bill in every step it made thro' this house. I could not then think it a bad bill, tho' I thought it of no great importance; and as I have still the same opinion of it, I shall with the same indifference agree to its being repealed; for to both, I think, we may R—N—.

very

very justly apply what Montagne says of the New Stile when it was first introduced. Pope Gregory, says he, has found out an evil which hurt no body, and he has applied a remedy which does no body any good. Having thus declared my opinion of A the act itself, every gentleman must suppose, that I cannot think the popular clamour raised against it has any solid foundation. I am convinced, that no such clamour would have arose, if great pains had not been taken, and we may easily guess B by whom, to spread fantastical fears among the people; therefore I must think the words of the preamble more proper than any that can be inserted in their room. Can we deny, that occasion has been taken from this act to raise discontents among the people? Can this be denied by any one who has seen the numberless papers and pamphlets that have been dispersed thro' the kingdom against it? By these papers and pamphlets a spirit has been raised among the lower sort of people for the repeal of this act, and as it is of so little importance, I think they ought to be humoured; for this sort of people in every country, like children, take now and then a fancy to a hobby-horse, without which there is no keeping them quiet.

But I am really surprized, Sir, to hear gentlemen talk seriously of this act, as if it were an affront to our religion, and of the most dangerous consequence to our liberties. With respect to our religion, I think, the act is plainly founded upon that un- bounded charity and universal bene- volence, which is the distinguishing characteristick of Christianity. How then can this act be an affront to that religion which we have so great reason to believe to be the purest Christianity now established in any coun- try under the sun? And with respect to our liberties, every one knows, that the liberties we enjoy is what makes the Jews so fond of coming to

settle in this country. Can we then suppose, that they would ever contribute to the destruction of that which is their chief temptation for coming hither? Surely, Sir, the opinion of some gentlemen with regard to the Jews must be very much changed from what it was some years ago; for I remember when I had the honour to receive the commands of this house to prepare and bring in a bill for a general naturalization of foreign Protestants (and I shall always look upon it as an honour) the Jews applied to me for a clause in their favour, and I was inclined to have added some clause for that purpose; but I was afraid lest it might obstruct the bill, and therefore I refused to comply with their request. Yet I afterwards found, that the want of such a clause was made one of the chief arguments against my bill; for the Jews were then represented as a most innocent, harmless, and useful people, and many advantages were talked of, which D might accrue to this nation from their naturalization.

Now, Sir, with regard to the reflexion said to be cast by this preamble upon the people of this kingdom, I do not think it a false or an unjust reflexion to say, that the lower E sort of people in any country may be imposed on and misled by artful and designing men. It is so in all countries: It will always be so: Any thing will upon some occasions serve for a popular cry: We know what a combustion was once raised in this F country by the cry of the church's being in danger; and yet it was never brought into greater danger, than it was by those very men who were the authors of that cry. Even at this present time, there is among the country people a very general clamour against the New-Stile act; and as I have been, ever since my appearing for a general naturalization of foreign Protestants, represented as the author of every thing they think bad;

bad ; I was said to be the author of that act, and am now said to be the author of this Jews act ; on the hearing of which an old woman made this judicious remark, Ay, says she, it would be no wonder should he be for naturalizing the devil, for he was one of those that banished Old Christmas.

And next, Sir, as to the supposed reflexion upon the wisdom and vigilance of our ministers, I am surprised to hear any such thing supposed by a gentleman who is so well acquainted with the nature of mankind ; for it is well known, that the people in all countries are apt to be jealous of, and to envy those that are placed in authority over them, therefore they are always more ready to give ear to, and to place an implicit faith in what is said or wrote against ministers, than in what can be said or wrote in their favour. For this reason, a wise and steady minister will give himself very little trouble about any groundless clamour that may be artfully raised amongst the populace. If it be a matter of importance he will stand steadily to the measure he has resolved on, and leave the people to cool by themselves ; for, like all whimsical men, the more you oppose their whim, the more stiffly and violently they adhere to it : And if it be a matter of no importance, he will comply with the popular humour, which in the present case was, I believe, long since resolved on by our ministers, and consequently, they had no occasion to give themselves any trouble about setting the people right in their way of judging about the act which is now to be repealed. Therefore, Sir, the preamble, as it now stands, rather shews the good-nature and complacency of our ministers, than any want of wisdom or vigilance ; and as the word *groundless*, is not inserted in this preamble, I think it a manifest proof, that those who had the preparing of this bill, were care-

ful not to throw any reflexion upon the people ; for if such had been their design, they would certainly have made the preamble run thus ; and whereas occasion has been taken from the said act, to raise *groundless* discontents, and *without any just cause* to disquiet—and even if it had run thus, I should have been ready to have agreed to it, because I think it would have contained nothing but what was just and true.

As to the act of the 7th of the late king, which was repealed the next following session, surely, no gentleman can think there is any sort of resemblance between that act and this which is now to be repealed. By that act the liberty of every man in the kingdom was actually given up ; for the government were empowered to imprison in a lazaret any man they pleased to say was suspected of being infected with the plague, without either judge or jury to determine, whether or no there was any ground for that suspicion. This, I am sure, no British parliament would ever have agreed to, if they had not been thrown into a panick by the plague, which was then raging at Marseilles in France, and by a well-grounded apprehension, that it would spread over that whole kingdom, and from thence make its way to this. Therefore we cannot wonder, that when the panick was over, the parliament took care to repeal so dangerous a law, or to prefix to the repeal such a preamble as the Hon. gentleman was pleased to mention. But as I can see no reason for repealing the law now under our consideration, save only the occasion which has been from thence taken, in my opinion, with great art and industry, to raise discontents among the people, I think the preamble cannot be more properly worded than it is, and therefore I shall be against the amendment proposed.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

Of the two ingenious Letters in *The World* of Oct. 24, we gave our Readers the latter in our last, p. 440; and shall now give the former, as follows.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.

S I R,

THE golden mean, or middle track of life, has always been esteemed the best, because it is the happiest: And I believe, upon enquiry, it will be found to be the happiest, because the people so situated are the wisest part of mankind; and being the wisest, are best able to subdue those turbulent passions, which are the greatest enemies to happiness.

But has not a man of the first rank and fortune a greater opportunity, in proportion to that fortune, to acquire knowledge, than a man in middling circumstances? Most certainly he has; and I make no doubt but that persons of the first quality would be persons of the first understanding, if it was not for one very material obstacle, I mean Fashion. There are no two characters so entirely incompatible as a man of sense and a man of fashion. A man of fashion must devote his whole time to the fashionable pleasures; among the first of these may be reckoned gaming, in the pursuit of which we cannot allow him less than a third part of the 24 hours; and the other 16 (allowing for a little sleep) are to be spent in amusements, perhaps, less vicious, but not more profitable.

I would not here be understood to mean, that every man of quality is a man of fashion; on the contrary, I know of several whose titles serve to make their merits more conspicuous; but I cannot help observing, that the noble lord who holds the first place amongst the men of wit and genius, has not been known to alter the cock of his little hat for above these 20 years.

If we consider the lowest class of life but for a moment, we shall not be at a loss to account for their ignorance. They have little more time from their labour than what is necessary for refreshment. They work to supply their own necessities, and the luxuries of the great. Let us examine now how far these two extremes of life resemble each other in their recreations and diversions. John Slaughter, the butcher, trots his goose-rumped mare 12 miles within the hour for 20 guineas. My lord rides his own horse a match for 500. Two bricklayer's labourers play at all-fours in an alehouse on a Saturday night for their week's wages. His grace and count Basset are doing the same thing at White's for all

November, 1754.

they are worth in the world. My lord, having been unfortunate in an amour, sends to the doctor at Whitehall. Tom Errand, in the same dilemma, runs away to the licentiate upon Ludgate-hill. In their taste too they are the same. It is common in our theatres for the plaudit to come at one and the same time from the boxes and the upper gallery. In their plurality of wives and mistresses, in their non-observance of religious ceremonies, and in many other particulars, which I shall forbear to mention, they seem entirely to agree.

For my own part, I imbibed early the love of mediocrity; and I find it growing upon me, as I encrease in years: In-somuch that my discourse, let the subject be what it will, is generally tinged with it. Nay, I am even afraid, Mr. Fitz-Adam, when I tell you some little anecdotes of my life, that you will accuse me of running into the extreme, by adhering too closely and circumstantially to the medium. For example: I gave more for my chambers than I need to have done, because I would have them in the Middle-Temple, a situation very agreeable to me, as lying in the midway between the city and the court. I have never thought myself so happy at the playhouse, since Burton's box was taken down, tho' I always sit in the center of the middle gallery. And to tell you the truth, I have often wished myself shorter, because I am somewhat above the middle stature.

This particular way of thinking very frequently subjects me to little rudenesses and affronts. It was but t'other night that a young gentleman of our inn, who aspires at being lord chancellor, wished me in the middle of a horse-pond, for dwelling, perhaps, a little too long on the happiness of a middle state; and it is no new thing to me at Nando's, to overhear the smarts, at my entrance into that coffee-house, crying out, "Here comes old Medium."

These, Mr. Fitz-Adam, are disagreeable things; but then I have the satisfaction of knowing that I am in the right. But I trespass on your patience, and besides, have made my letter longer than I intended: I shall therefore conclude abruptly with that excellent wish of Agur's, "Give me neither poverty nor riches."

Farther Reflections of a French Author on the British Colonies in North-America. (See p. 459.)

THE trade of Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina, is partly the same as that

R r r

that

that of the other English settlements in North-America, sending to Europe pitch, tar, turpentine and skins: Carolina particularly, sends great quantities of deer-skins; Virginia and Maryland, slaves and unwrought iron: From these also the islands are supplied with wood, corn, and salted provisions.

The English incommode the entrance into Canada, by their possession of Newfoundland, which we ceded to them at the treaty of Utrecht.

In itself it is no great prize, but very important from being situated near the cod-fishery bank, as the possessor of this island must naturally command the fishery; it is only keeping some cruisers to molest the enemy's fishing barks, unless conveyed by a superior force; and at least it is a retreat in case of inferiority.

South-east of this island is our noble settlement of Cape-Breton, so useful to our cod-fisheries, our navigation in the gulf of St. Laurence, and consequently to the Canada trade.

The trade of New-England and Nova-Scotia consists of skins, fish, wood, grain, tar and ships. The fisheries of New-England are very considerable; and the fish is carried directly into Spain, and all over the Mediterranean. They furnish the English islands with house timber, and staves for their sugar-casks; they also carry thither flour, and corn to Spain and Portugal; ship-building is likewise another beneficial article to them.

New-England formerly drove a very considerable trade on the Spanish main in America, and especially in time of war. Tortuga, an island lying off the Spanish coasts, is the place from whence they fetch the salt for their fisheries. But the Spaniards seem at last to be taking a course for effectually suppressing these clandestine dealings; and the next step, very probably, will be to ask the English what business they have at Tortuga; tho', it is certain, the latter may plead prescription from their immemorial possession of it.

If this trade contributed to the opulence of New-England, it also introduced a luxury not to be seen in Maryland, Virginia and Carolina, tho' the native commerce of these colonies be both more certain and valuable. This luxury so sensibly preys upon New-England, that it daily sinks deeper into debt, its trade not balancing its European imports.

From debts has sprung that paper-money, which by authority of their governments obtains in this and most other colonies, under the name of currency, by way of distinction from the sterling mo-

ney: The arbitrary increase of this pecuniary paper, without any funds assigned for reimbursement, lessens its value, and does infinite damage to trade, by which the merchants of England are always the sufferers.

A SEQUEL of the OBSERVATIONS on BEE S. (See p. 450.)

FOR preventing the ravages of foreign bees, it must be remembered, that these wars generally happen twice a year, sooner or later, according to the heat or forwardness of the summer. Spring and autumn are the seasons, if weather permits, for their excursions, but the havoc is much greater in the former than the latter: The only safeguard being to stop up the hive, with the admission only of a supply of air for your bees; for otherwise these creatures having lungs and a stomach, would be stifled; besides, it would hinder them in collecting their honey; for tho' the majority be a foraging, which is the very juncture for these freebooters, yet some are left at home, and these never fail to gather it up to the last drop: As for drones, they discover themselves, coming alone, or in small parties, and fluttering from side to side of the hive, to reconnoitre its weak parts; upon sight of these the bees fall out, and furiously attack them, and put them to flight. If the spy-drone has discovered any entrance into the hive, he returns for a reinforcement, in order to begin storming. To save the hive from being pillaged by them, leave only an aperture just big enough for two stout bodied bees to march abreast, as more defensible than a wider: The following method is likewise of use in these dangerous junctures. Take a piece of wood three inches long, and an inch in breadth and thickness; having rubbed it over with bird-lime, place it at the gate of the hive, on which you conceive the enemy to have design. If it be a sugar-loaf hive, remove it elsewhere; if of wood, this precaution is superfluous: This hive must remain in its new situation the whole winter, and so far in the spring till the plundering season be over, which is usually at the beginning of April, tho' sometimes in the middle of March, as the flowers happen to blow, for then there is no apprehension of any depredations: Some of the empty cellules may also be done over with bird-lime, or little wooden skewers gummed, that the enemy may hamper himself in them. The smaller feathers of birds would still do better.

Tho' bees are the most terrible enemies to bees, yet are there others which greatly annoy

annoy them. Imagine how a mouse must ransack a hive; they eat up the honey, and sometimes nestle themselves in the nook of the comb; this is the reason why the entrance of the hive should be small; and near it place traps, especially in winter, when the hives are lined, as then they most easily insinuate themselves; or rather, unless the winter be severe, forbear lining, but be careful to give an eye now and then, if there are any bits of wax before the hive; if so, a mouse has taken possession.

It is something strange that wasps, otherwise such enemies to bees, shall, when the business is to plunder a hive, join forces with them. The way to lessen these enemies, is to seek out the wasp-nests, and if you see any of the wasps come to drink where your bees frequent, do not spare them. If the eggs be hatched, track the she wasp, and where she alights, dig; there is a nest, burn or scald it.

Another declared enemy of the bees is the hornet; his chief occupation being to hunt after bees as its favourite food. It hovers about the hives, and if it spies a straggling bee, it makes a sloop on the poor creature, and seizing it, flies away with a buzz of exultation: This I have often seen: Sometimes it will even venture into the hives and bring off a bee. These, however, are but slight matters to the havoc made by the tomtit, who devours them by dozens, and feeds its young with them; sometimes it thrusts its bill into the hive, sometimes sits upon the catch near the entrance, sometimes watches them upon the willows, or in spring lurks among the flowers. The sparrows also do not spare them, but eat only the males; lastly, the swallows and storks also prey upon them. Take particular care that there be no cobwebs among or near your hives, these being snares laid by the spiders who also love bees: They sometimes are known to spin their webs into their very hives, so that it is not amiss frequently to inspect into them.

The wood-louse is also a troublesome enemy to hives, tho' never offering to settle there but when it is thin of bees, or without a queen; then it makes the place its own, lays its eggs, and multiplying so excessively, utterly spoils and ruins it.

Emmets eat the honey, and are very troublesome to the bees; therefore scald their nests, and rub tar over the place by which they climb up to the hives.

Burnt shell-fish, and the smell of dung, is very noxious to bees, but nothing af-

fects them worse than noises, therefore the hives are by no means to be placed near an echo.

At the melting of the snow, however fair and serene the weather, let your bees remain within doors, for the snow dazzles them so, that they fly about at random, and alighting to rest themselves they die almost upon touching the snow.

Let the exposure of your hives be little in the wind, but as much sun as can be; wind, cold, and damps, being very hurtful to them: For the same reason the hives must be but about a foot or a foot and a half from the ground, as otherwise, the bees being spent in their struggles against the harassing wind, which also beats them down, would not be able to reach them.

In barren years, or when the flowers miscarry, the bees are actually sick. If they happen to suck dandelion or blossoms of sweet cherries, the consequence is a violent diarrhoea, which generally carries them off: All that can be done here, is to place the hives at a distance from the temptation.

Conclusion of the ninth Letter from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland, &c. (See P. 454.)

THERE is one thing which I always greatly disapproved, which is, that when any thing is whispered, tho' by few, to the disadvantage of a woman's reputation, and the matter be never so doubtful, the ministers are officiously busy to find out the truth, and, by that means, make a kind of publication of what, perhaps, was only a malicious surmise; or, if true, might have been hushed up. But their stirring in it, possesses the mind of every one, who has any knowledge of the party accused, to her disadvantage: And this is done to prevent scandal!

If a woman of any consideration has made a slip which becomes visible, and her lover be a man of some fortune and an inhabitant, the kirk will support her, and oblige him either to marry her, to undergo the penance, or leave the country. For the woman in that circumstance, always declares she was deceived under promise of marriage; and some of them have spread their snares with design, by that means, to catch a husband. Nay, I have known English gentlemen, who have been in government employments, that after such an affair, have been hunted from place to place, almost from one end of Scotland to the other, by the women, who, wherever they came, have been favoured by the clergy, and at best the man has got rid of his embarrassment by a composition.

composition. And, indeed, it is no jesting matter; for altho' his stay in this country might not be long enough to see the end of the prosecution, or, by leave of absence, he might get away to England, yet the process being carried on from a kirk session to a presbytery, and thence to a synod, and from them to the general assembly, which is the dernier resort in these cases; yet from thence the crime and contempt may be represented above; and how could any particular person expect to be upheld in the continuance of his employment, against so considerable a body as a national clergy, in transgression against the laws of the country, with a contempt of that authority by which those laws are supported. I mention this because I have heard several make a jest of the kirk's authority.

When a woman has undergone the penance, with an appearance of repentance, she has wiped off the scandal, and a female servant, in that case, is as well received into a family, as if she had never given a proof of her frailty.

There is one kind of severity of the kirk, which I cannot but think very extraordinary, and that is, the shameful punishment by penance for ante-nuptial fornication, as they call it; for the greatest part of male-transgressors that way, when they have gratified their curiosity, entertain a quite different opinion of the former object of their desire, from what they had while she retained her innocence, and regard her with contempt if not with hatred. And therefore one might think it a kind of virtue, at least honesty, in the man who afterwards makes the only reparation he can for the injury done, by marrying the woman he has otherwise brought to infamy. Now may not this publick shame deter many from making that honest satisfaction? But the great offence is against the office, which formerly here was the prerogative of the civil magistrate, as well as the minister, till the former were jostled out of it by clamour.

There happened, a very few years ago, a fatal instance of the change of opinion above-mentioned. A young gentleman (if he may deserve the title) made his addresses to the only daughter of a considerable merchant in a city of the Lowlands; and one evening, as the young people were alone together, being supposed to be just upon the eve of marriage, and the young woman's father and mother in the next room, which was separated only by a slight partition; the eager spark made his villainous attempt with oaths and imprecations, and using the common plea, that they were already man

and wife before God, and promising the ceremony should be performed the next day, and perhaps he meant it at that instant. By these means he put the poor girl under a dilemma, either to give herself up, or by resisting the violence, to expose her lover to the fury of her parents. Thus she was—what shall I say—one must not say *undone*, for fear of a joke, tho' not from you. And as that kind of conquest, once obtained, renders the vanquished a slave to her conqueror, the wedding was delayed, and she soon found herself with child. At length the time came when she was delivered, and in that feeble state she begged she might only speak to her deceiver, who, with great difficulty, was prevailed with to see her. But when she put him in mind of the circumstance she was in when he brought her to ruin, he, in a careless indolent manner, told her she was as willing as himself, upon which she cried out—Villain, you know yourself to be a liar! and immediately jumped out of bed, and dropped down dead upon the floor.

But I must go a little further to do justice to the young gentlemen of that town, and the neighbourhood of it; for as soon as the melancholy catastrophe was known, they declared to all the keepers of taverns and coffee-houses where they came, that if ever they entertained that fellow, they would never enter their doors. Thus, in a very little time, he was deprived of all society, and obliged to quit the country.

I am afraid your smart ones in London, would have called this act of barbarity, only a piece of gallantry; and the betrayer would have been as well received among them as ever before.

I know I should be laughed at by the libertines, for talking thus gravely upon this subject, if my letter were to fall into their hands. But it is not in their power, by a sneer, to alter the nature of justice, honour or honesty, for they will always be the same.

What I have said is only for repairing the effect of violence, deceit and perjury; and of this, every one is a conscious judge of himself.

If any one is brought before a presbytery, &c. to be questioned for *sculdud-dery*, i. e. fornication, or adultery, and shews a neglect of their authority, the offender is not only brought to punishment by their means, but will be avoided by his friends, acquaintance, and all that know him and his circumstance in that respect.

I remember a particular instance in Edinburgh, where the thing was carried to an extraordinary height.

A married footman was accused of adultery with one of the wenches in the same family where he served, and, before a kirk session, was required to confess, for nothing less will satisfy : But he persisted in a denial of the fact.

This contempt of the clergy and lay elders, or, as they say, of the kirk, excited against him, so much, the resentment and horror of the ordinary people, (who looked upon him as in a state of damnation, while the anathema hung over his head) that none of them would drink at the house where his wife kept a Change.

Thus the poor woman was punished for the obstinacy of her husband, notwithstanding she was innocent, and had been wronged the other way.

I was told in Edinburgh, that a certain Scots colonel being convicted of adultery (as being a married man) and refusing to compound, he was sentenced to stand in a hair-cloth, at the kirk door, every Sunday morning for a whole year, and to this he submitted.

At the beginning of his penance he concealed his face as much as he could, but three or four young lasses passing by him, one of them stooped down, and cried out to her companion, Lord ! it's colonel ——. Upon which he suddenly threw aside his disguise, and said, Miss, you are right, and if you will be the subject of it, I will wear this coat another twelvemonth.

Some young fellows of fortune have made slight of the stool of repentance, being attended by others of their age and circumstances of life, who, to keep them in countenance, stand with them in the same gallery or pew, fronting the pulpit ; so that many of the spectators, strangers especially, cannot distinguish culprit from the rest.

Here is a long extemporary reproof and admonition, as I said before, which often creates mirth among some of the congregation.

This contempt of the punishment has occasioned, and more especially of late years, a composition in money with these young rakes ; and the kirk treasurer gives regular receipts and discharges for such and such fornications.

As I have already told you how much the ministers are revered, especially by the commonalty, you will readily conclude the mob are at their devotion, upon the least hint given for that purpose, of which there are many riotous instances, particularly at the opening of the playhouse in Edinburgh, to which the clergy were very averse, and left no stone unturned to prevent it.

I do not indeed remember there was much disturbance at the institution of the ball or assembly, because that meeting is chiefly composed of people of distinction, and none are admitted but such as have, at least, a just title to gentility, except strangers of good appearance. And if by chance any others intrude, they are expelled upon the spot, by order of the directrice or governess, who is a woman of quality. I say it is not in my memory there was any riot at the first of these meetings, but some of the ministers published their warnings and admonitions against promiscuous dancing. And in one of their printed papers, which was cried about the streets, it was said, that the devils are particularly busy upon such occasions. And Asmodeus was pitched upon, as the most dangerous of all, in exciting to carnality. In both these cases, viz. the playhouse and the assembly, the ministers lost ground to their great mortification, for the most part of the ladies turned rebels to their remonstrances, notwithstanding the frightful danger.

But I have not done with my kirk treasurer. This in Edinburgh is thought a profitable employment.

I have heard of one of them (severe enough upon others) who having a round sum of money in his keeping, the property of the kirk, marched off with the cash, and took his neighbour's wife along with him, to bear him company and partake of the spoil.

There are some rugged hills about the skirts of that city, which, by their hollows and windings, may serve as skreens from incurious eyes ; but there are sets of fellows, enemies to love, and lovers of profit, who make it a part of their business, when they see two persons of different sexes walk out to take the air, to dog them about from place to place, and observe their motions, while they themselves are concealed. And if they happen to see any kind of freedom between them, or perhaps none at all, they march up to them and demand the bul-ling-filler (alluding to the money usually given for the use of a bull ;) and if they have not something given them, (which to do would be a tacit confession) they, very likely, go and inform the kirk treasurer of what perhaps they never saw, who certainly makes the man a visit the next morning. And as he, the treasurer, like our informing justices formerly, encourages these wretches, people lie at the mercy of villains, who would, perhaps, forswear themselves for sixpence a-piece.

The same fellows, or such like, are peeping about the streets of Edinburgh in the

the night-time, to see who and who are together, and sometimes affront a brother and sister, or a man and his wife.

I have known the town-guard, a band of men armed and clothed in uniforms like soldiers, to beset a house for a whole night, upon an information that a man and a woman went in there, tho' in the day-time. In short, one would think there was no sin, according to them, but fornication; or other virtue besides keeping the sabbath.

People would startle more at the humming or whistling part of a tune on a Sunday, than if any body should tell them you had ruined a family.

I thought I had finished my letter, but stepping to the window, I saw the people crowding out of the kirk from morning service; and the bell begins to ring, as if they were to face about and return. And now I am sat down again to add a few words on that subject.

This bell is a warning to those who are going out, that they must soon return, and a notice to such as are at home, that the afternoon service is speedily to begin. They have a bell in most of the Lowland kirks; and as the presbyterians and other sectaries in England are not allowed to be convened by that sound (of their own) so neither are those of the episcopal church in Scotland. But I need not tell you, that every where the reigning church will be paramount, and keep all other communities under. The people, in the short interval between the times of service, walk about in the church-yard, the neighbouring fields, or step home and eat an egg or some little ready-dressed morsel, and then go back to their devotions. But they fare better in the evening, which has given rise to a common saying in Scotland, viz.

"If you would live well on the sabbath, you must eat an episcopal dinner, and a presbyterian supper." By this it should seem, that the episcoparians here provide a dinner, as in England; I say it seems so, for I never was at one of their meetings, or dined with any of them at their houses on a Sunday.

I have just now taken notice, that each church has but one bell, which leads me to acquaint you, that on a joy-day, as the king's birth-day, &c. (we will suppose in Edinburgh, where there are nine churches) the bells are all rung at a time, and almost all of them within hearing. This causes a most disagreeable jangling, by their often clashing one with another. And thus their joy is expressed by the same means, as our sorrow would be for the death of a good king.

But their musick-bells (as they call them) are very entertaining, and a disgrace to our clock-work chimes.

They are played at the hours of exchange, that is, from eleven to twelve, upon keys like an organ or harpsicord, only as the force, in this case, must be greater than upon those instruments, the musician has a small cushion to each hand to save them from bruising.

He plays Scots, English, Irish, and Italian tunes to great perfection, and is heard all over the city. This he performs every week-day, and, I am told, he receives from the town, for this service, a salary of fifty pounds a year.

As some Ladies, by their natural Paleness, are obliged to make use of a little Red, when they are to appear in Publick; and as their making use of some of the Quack Prescriptions, may do them an Injury, we shall give them a Prescription for this Purpose, from a little Book lately published, entitled, Abdelker: Or, The Art of preserving Beauty. Translated from an Arabian Manuscript.

A Kind of PAINT that resembles the natural RED.

TAKE Benjamin, Brasil wood, rock-alum, of each half an ounce; of red sanders an ounce. Macerate the whole in a pint of strong brandy for the space of twelve days; shake the bottle every day, let it be well corked, and keep it for use. A slight touch of this liquor gives such a beautiful red to the cheeks, that it can hardly be distinguished from the natural: And what renders this secret the most valuable is, that its use is attended with no ill consequences. Such women as dare not paint for fear it should be perceived, may use this composition without any danger of being suspected.

For the sake of Variety, and by Way of Amusement, we shall give our Readers one of the Episodes in a NOVEL lately published, being a Story told by a Gentleman in a Stage-Coach, for the Entertainment of his Fellow-Travelers, among whom was Eliza, who had just made her Escape from her Parents, to prevent her being forced by them to marry a Man she could not love, but was then in Disguise and quite unknown to the Company in the Coach. The Story is as followeth.

THERE is, says the traveller, in the parish where I live, a gentleman whose name is Sharply, if such a man can be called a gentleman, who was made guardian to a young lady of great fortune

in the country, being not less than 20,000*l*.

In the parish adjoining is a gentleman of an ancient family, and strict honour, whose name is Trueman; the estate indeed is not very large, being no more than a thousand a year; at the same time this gentleman having a numerous family, which he has educated well, and living with hospitality, tho' without profusion, which a generous heart can with difficulty avoid, he has saved but little money for his family.

On this account he has bred his eldest son to the bar, who is like to make an illustrious figure in his profession, being esteemed the most promising young man of his standing; he has mixed in his composition great readiness of imagination, much aptness of expression, a fine person, a pleasing voice, and his mind well stored with that which is necessary to be known in the law, and steady attendance at Westminster-Hall.

This gentleman came down to his father's seat, during the vacation, where the father, mother, three brothers, and four sisters, attended him with the utmost impatience; never was there a family so remarkable for loving each other, their faces filled with attention and smiles at each other's conversation was a more pleasing concert to the eye than any thing which can be conveyed thro' the ear in music.

Perhaps no sight could be more pleasing to a generous heart, than the reception which the parents, brothers, and sisters, gave this their elder brother at his coming into the country, each striving to express their love by the tenderest embrace, and deepest impressed kisses, intermixed with smiles and tears like April suns shining thro' the transient showers.

Three or four days after his arrival in the country, the old gentleman and his son walking together thro' his estate, My dear child, says the father, I need not tell you my circumstances, that my family and manner of living have prevented me from saving much money for my younger children; therefore, says he, my dear son, as they may want money to settle them before you are in great practice in the law, I have one thing to propose to you.

Sir, says young Trueman, if you want to raise money on your estate to settle my brothers, or marry my sisters, I shall readily join with you; tho' the laws of England have given me sole possession of it after your decease, they have not di-

vested me of humanity. Tho' it may be very right in a political view, to give that male the family estate, who has the chance of being born first; it is not so in a natural one, where all children seem to claim an equal division, and parental attention. At least, I can answer for my own heart, that nothing shall prevent me from making those brothers and sisters happy, whose happiness has always appeared the making me so.

My son, says the old gentleman with tears in his eyes, your goodness is beyond what I ask; you will overpower my old heart with your more than filial duty. Good heavens! says he, how have I reason to thank you, that you have bestowed me such a child—You have many, Sir, says the son; all my brothers, all my sisters, would do the same thing by me; I am convinced they would.

But, my dear child, says the weeping parent, taking him to his bosom, let me explain what I intended saying to you; and here, says he, I will demand one promise from you, that your duty to me does not carry you to any excess of obedience; it is an article in which you are mostly interested, and therefore your happiness alone can make it mine.

There is, my son, says he, a young lady in the next parish, whose name is Sucky Brightley, the heiress of Mr. Brightley, whom you have heard me mention, I believe. This young lady is left as a ward to Mr. Sharply; she has 20,000*l*. in ready money, and is, indeed, but little more than eighteen at present, but grown a woman, and of an amiable person, if my old eyes can determine of such an object, which is truly that of youth only: We will, if you please, make a visit to Mr. Sharply, where we shall see the young lady, and you may determine of her person. For, my son, says he, tho' I could marry you to the richest woman in England, I should make myself extremely wretched if you could not love her; believe me, child, says he, that passion which has been so truly supported between me and your mother, (however they tell me it is the fashion to deride it at present) is beyond what all the riches in the world can possibly bestow on mankind without it.

Therefore I here exact your promise, that you do not think of marrying this young lady, without you are convinced you can love her, and find her agreeable in all respects. There is no haste, she may grow older, without being too old for marriage, says the old gentleman, smiling; and you may have opportunities

of

of visiting her, and be truly acquainted with her character whilst you remain in the country.

However, says he, I think the first visit we make, I will tell Mr. Sharply my intention; you know it is necessary to have his consent, and therefore we will proceed like men of honour, and not seem to have any design upon the young lady's affections, without first acquainting the guardian; and yet, my son, it should be signified in such a manner, that your addresses will only be made if you like her person and disposition. To this young Trueman consented.

A few days after, the father and son made a visit to Mr. Sharply, and were politely received; the young gentleman liked the young lady very well for the first conversation; and Mr. Trueman, the father, told Mr. Sharply the intent of bringing his son thither, and asking permission for him to visit her; the guardian was not at all averse to his visiting, he said Mr. Trueman would always find a welcome at his house; and added, Sir, Miss Brightley and I will return the visit; and thus she will make some acquaintance with your young ladies, which I am convinced will be very agreeable to her.

Both families parted well pleased with each other; Mr. Trueman, the father, fancying that Mr. Sharply would be very willing of this union between his son and his ward; and young Trueman believing he should like her well enough to make her his wife.

She was, indeed, a person which no man could dislike; being of the middle size, a good shape without appearing to be just joined in the middle of her body like a fly; her hair was jet-black, yet soft and silky; her eyes were of the same colour, quick and piercing; an aquiline nose, good teeth, pretty mouth, and rosy cheeks; her skin, indeed, was inclining to the olive.

As to her understanding, she had contracted a reserve, from being much in company with Mr. Sharply; and which he had purposely given her for reasons which will be seen hereafter. On this account she appeared awkward in his company; and this was what was disagreeable to young Trueman in his first visit.

Mr. Sharply returned the visit the same week to Mr. Trueman's, with Miss Brightley; where, being along with the young ladies of the Trueman family separate from her guardian, she had a frankness and ease which formed the most amiable behaviour upon earth, and which really made great impression on the

heart of young Trueman; inasmuch, that he was determined to make his addresses to her.

[To be concluded in our next.]

For the ASTHMA.

A TAKE three quarters of an ounce of sena, half an ounce of flower of sulphur, two drachms of ginger, and half a drachm of saffron, powdered and mixed with four ounces of honey.

Take the quantity of a nutmeg night and morning, as occasion requires.

See a Description of the Island of St. Helena, of which we have now given a PROSPECT, in our Magazine for September last, p. 387, 388.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following letter which I have exactly copied from the authentick collection of State Papers, published by Dr. Forbes in 1740, gives such a lively picture of French politicks, and such a good rule for negotiating successfully with them, that I am persuaded you will, even at this time, think it worthy of a place in your Magazine; but for the satisfaction of the reader, I think it necessary to premise a short account of the state of the two courts of England and France, and of the affairs of Europe, at the time this letter was wrote.

QUEEN Elizabeth succeeded to be queen of England, France, and Ireland, upon the death of her sister Mary, Nov. 17, 1558. At her accession the Roman catholic religion was the established religion of this kingdom, and all our clergy, nobility, and landed gentlemen, were either real papists, or such as pretended to be so; but as she was herself a protestant, as she knew that a great majority of her people were protestants, and chiefly as the right and title she had to the crown depended upon the overthrow of popery, she resolved to restore and establish the protestant religion in her two kingdoms of England and Ireland; and this she effectuated in her very first parliament, which assembled at Westminster, Jan. 23, 1558-9, and was dissolved May 8, prerogations not being then usual. This of course made all the real papists in England her enemies; and they were the more formidable, as they were united under Mary queen of Scotland, then just married to the dauphin of France, which queen they all thought the only rightful heir to the crown of England, because they

they could not but look on queen Elizabeth as a bastard. Then as to Ireland, the people of that kingdom were not only all papists, but the far greatest part of them originally Irish, who had never patiently submitted to the yoke of England, and were then just ripe for a revolt, which actually broke out in 1560. To all which we must add, that queen Elizabeth found not only the exchequer quite exhausted, but the crown very much in debt.

Thus we may see what a ticklish and dangerous situation she was in with regard to domestick affairs; and with regard to foreign it was equally bad. Her sister Mary had left her engaged in a war, in conjunction with Spain alone, against France and Scotland; and soon after her accession, she found herself deserted by Spain, and without so much as the hope of assistance from any foreign power whatsoever; yet with the small subsidies the parliament had granted her, she made such preparations, and privately gave such encouragement to the protestant malecontents both in France and Scotland, that she frightened both courts into honourable terms of peace by a treaty concluded, April 2, 1559.

Soon after this treaty, viz. July 10, Henry II. of France was accidentally killed, by which Mary, the pretender to her crown, became queen of France as well as of Scotland, the former of which kingdoms came thereby under the absolute government of the duke of Guise and cardinal Lorrain, his brother, who were at the head of the violent popish party in France, and their sister the queen dowager and regent of Scotland, put herself at the head of the violent popish party in that kingdom, the consequence of which was to prosecute a resolution taken some time before, to exterminate the protestants in both kingdoms, but to begin with those in Scotland, for which purpose a large body of French troops was sent to Scotland, preparations were making for sending thither a much larger, and a persecution of the protestants had actually been begun there.

As the Scotch were never very apt to submit quietly to oppression, a part of the protestants flew immediately to arms; but there being no general concert, and the government being supported by French troops as well as money, they were soon dispersed, and obliged to take shelter in the Highlands, from whence they sent a gentleman to solicit queen Elizabeth's assistance, in November, 1559.

If this queen had, like some weak politicians, given herself no trouble about November, 1754.

distant dangers, as long as she could enjoy a little present tranquillity, she would have given this Scottish envoy a very cold reception; especially, as the French court then treated her not only with great politeness, but even with a sort of submission, by overlooking several real insults that had been put upon them by the English at sea; but she knew, that danger, like fame, acquires strength in its progress, and therefore she not only gave a gracious reception to this envoy from the Scottish distressed protestants, but concluded a treaty with them, which was signed at Berwick the very day on which the following letter bears date, that is to say, Feb. 27, 1559 60. In pursuance of which her army entered Scotland soon after, drove out the French from thence, and established the protestant religion in that kingdom; from whence it appears, that she had the same way of thinking about the French court, and the true method of negotiating with them, which we find so fully set forth in this letter from Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, then her minister at the court of France, as follows, viz.

To the Right Hon. my verie good Lordes, the Lordes and others of the Queenes Majesties Privie Counsell.

HIT maye please your good lordshippes t'understand, that the xxi of this present the king came to this towne, where I arrived the xxiii of the same. And bicause I was appointed to have audyence heere, as I wrote to your lordshippes by my last lettres of the xx of this moneth; the eveninge of myne arryvall, I sent to the cardinall of Lorraine to advertise him of my comminge, and to know when it wold please the king to gyve me audience. The cardinall sent me worde, that if I wold comme to dynere to him the next daye, being the xxv, I shulde be welcomme; and then shuld I speake with the king: which I didde. And how I procedid with the cardinall, and after him with the king, and next with the duke of Guise, and last of all with the two queenes, shall appeere unto your honnours, as well by my lettres now to the queene's majestie, as also by Mr. Killigrew this bearer; to whome I have communicated the same: wherunto I referre your honnours.

By this faire language of these men it may appeere to you, that both they and their ambassadours sever are so well prepared and scholed to observe one order, and singe in one tune, in this their hard case, as nothing that can be devised, or shall seeme meete to be said and in wordes offered, to bring the queene's majestie to

lay downe her forces, shall be left unsayd nor unofferred; whereof, I trust, your lordships are long er this fully perswaded, and so take it. And your lordships may well beleve and thereupon rest, that the causes that now move them hereunto, among other, are: first their awn unreadines at home; the litle meanes they have presently to put themselves in order; their shortnesse of finances; the danger they feare might happen unto them by their awne subjects by meanes of religion, they being once entred into war; the danger that they see plainly before their eyes of their excluding from Scotland; and so themselves to be with the time noted, yea charged to be the causes thereof, and in that case in no smalle danger of honour, and somewhat els. These things, with a greates manye other, have they to consider, for such maters as are now betwixt us and them, in this case.

Then have they other matters to think upon beside, wherewith, being ones in warre, (and having perhappes the after deale) others wold cloy them: and namely they of th' empire may espye their tyme, and so prosecute their matters with more advantage; besides a sea of other things that they are presently encomored withall. They then knowing some of these things; and seeing the rest like enough to happen, if the queen's majestie procede in her doings; and especially perceiving her present readines to be doing all-ready, and that her ministers want but as it were their watch word to put the same in execution, make them with toth and naile to besturre themselves with these honied wordes, great perswasions, and large offres; yea and, contrary to their awne nature, to be now brought to be made tractable: and at what point they are then, the world may easily judge, and your lordshippes ar not ignorant. But if this be not followed, and now in time handled wile it is hot; we shall, I feare, I feare, within few years say to our self, that all this of the French came but from the teeth forward: and so contrarily being plied, and no care given to their enchantings; we shall compell them to perforce in effect better things, then those wherewith they hope with dailiance and lippe labour to betrap us.

They have also certein griefs whereof they complain too, which at other times wold be made matter enough to breede unquietnes alone: and that is, Mr. Winter's and others late taking of some of their ships of war. But rather then that shuld occasion any unkindnesse, as farre as I can perceive, they wold be content to bear no more of it: which, among other things, argueth their litle lust to have to do, but be rather losers then lookers. This their grief, with certeyn offres which they make to the queen's majestie to qualifye all these garboils, the cardinal of Lorrain tolde me be wold put in writing, and send me to be sent to the

queen's majestie. But the next morning the secretary l'Aubespine came to me from the cardinal, and tolde me, that the king his master wold send those things to his ambassadour in England, to be by him declared to the queen's majestie, and so followed by him. Wherby your honnours may stille perceive the double dealings of these folk, as this said bearer can further declare unto you. And to shew my poore opinion hereupon, I gather, that their wordes and meaning being farre asunder, they will put nothing in writing that they meane hereafter to stand unto, or have remaine of authorite; but work by wordes: which as they are but wind; so care they litle, how coldly they perforce me them.

My lords, as I have heeretofore dyvers tymes written to your honnours, and by my letters and judgement heald opinion, that all these favonings are but procurments to perswade the queen's majestie and your lordships to beleve, that all shall be friendly compounded, and so be well; and using their old wont, winne time, and wery the queen's majestie with the great charges that she shall be at in the meane time, without doing any thing; and so bring her to revoke her forces, discharge her men, and lay up her shippes, and finally to breake up all these her highnes provisions: so do I eftsones reiterate the same to your lordshippes; being for my part fully perswaded, that it is done for none other purpose: and so will they lay up these matters in their stomake in store till another time, when both by meanes and habilitie they shall be better able to digest them; which we must assuredly looke for. And though the French will needes, that these matters be handled by commissioners, or otherwise; and so promis to end all things, even with such condicions as the queen's majestie will desyre them: yet to avoid abuse, myne advise were, that the queen's majestie's ships slack not to do what service they can; and that by no meanes there be an suspence or surceasse of armes in the meane tyme: for that is the thing that they seke; and so wile they pass over so much time, that the queen's majestie shall be wery of it, and in the ende do no good neither. And because the cardinal of Lorrain hath conjured me to travail for the pacification of these matters, as much as in me lieth: I beseech your lordships to shew me so much favour, as to let the French ambassadour there understand, that I have so done, and for that purpose have written presently over; and to bring these men to have a better opinion of me, than some have put into their heads of me in myne absence.

For such intelligences and occurrences as ar comme to my knowledge, I referre your honnours to this said bearer's credit; whom I require your lordshippes to credit in that behalf: whome I do

also

also recommend unto yow, as one that hath painfully, honestly, and chargeably served the quene's majestie heere. And therefore I besech your honnours to have him so in your good remembrance to her highnesse, as that therby it may please her to consider the same towards him. And thus I take my leave of your honnours: wishing the same in health, honour, and all felicité. From Amboise, the xxvii of February, 1559.

Your lordshippes ever at commandment,

N. THROKMORTON.

N. B. What we have printed in Italicks was originally in cypher, and we have preserved the orthography, to shew its being authentick.

S I R,

As no solution has yet appeared to my Interest Question, proposed in your Magazine for August, 1753, it has excited me to send you the subsequent, which is at your service to insert.

Let $r = 1$ pound and its interest for 1 month, $12 \times 4 (= 48) = n$, the number of payments, $m = 639.63125$, $p = 100000$, $d = 80000$. Then $Pr =$ amount of P , at the first month's end, and $Pr - m =$ principal running on at ditto; which drawn into r , gives $Pr^2 - mr =$ the amount at the second month's end, and m being then paid, gives $Pr^2 - mr - m =$ principal running on the third month, and so on to n payments: Ergo the sum of all the terms, except the first, will be $= m \times \frac{r^n - 1}{r - 1}$ (by a theorem for summing geometrical progressions) whence by question

$Pr^n - \frac{mr^n + m}{r - 1} = d$, which reduces to

$$r^n + 1 - \frac{r^n - mr^n - dr}{p} = \frac{d - m}{p}$$

In numbers $r^{48} = 1.0063963125$, $r^{48} - 1 = .0063963125$, $\therefore r = 1.00246627$ fere, and $r^{12} = 1.03$ nearly: Whence the rate per cent. per ann. is 3l. fere. Q. E. D.

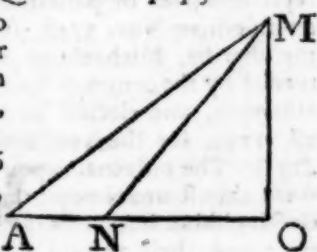
West-Smithfield.

THO. TODD.

Other QUESTIONS proposed.

In the two fields (as per figure) is given AO and NO, perpendicular to MO, = 16 and 9 chains,

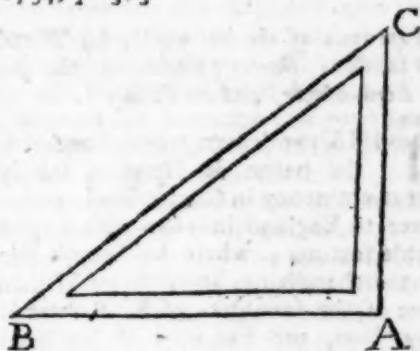
to find the area of each field, supposing the angle AMN a maximum.



Required the greatest frustum of a cone that can be inscribed in a globe, whose axis is 100 inches?

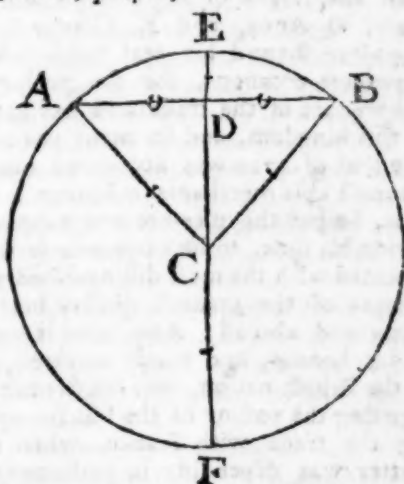
THO. TODD.

A SOLUTION to Mr. HEMMINGWAY'S QUESTION in the Magazine for Aug. 1754, p. 363.



THERE is given a triangle, whose sides are = 30. 40. 50. as the triangle ABC. Put $c = 30$, $b = 40$. $x =$ the area of the triangle; $a = 9$ feet, $d = 6$ feet. Then $c \times b - 2 = x \times a$ 5400 feet, $\frac{5400}{4} = 1350$; but $5400 - 1350 = 4050$, the area of the inclosed Δ . And $1350 \times d = 8100 =$ the mould that is to be laid on the inclosed Δ .

A SOLUTION to Mr. HEMMINGWAY'S QUESTION in the Magazine for September, p. 416,



LET $R =$ the radius, $d =$ the difference between the versed sine and radius, $C = \frac{1}{2}$ the chord of the segment's base, and $S =$ the area of the segment.

Here is given DE the versed sine = 3 chains, and AC = the radius = 12. To find the area of the segment in acres, and the purchase money at 500l. per acre.

Then it will hold thus: $2 \frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{RR - 1 \frac{1}{2} Rd - dd}{1 \frac{1}{2} R + d} \times C = S = 3 \text{ acres } \frac{2}{3}$$

3 acres = 1500l.
and $\frac{3}{16}$ = 100

1600 = the whole purchase
----- of the segment.

THOMAS GRIMES, *teacher of a private school at Norwich.*

*MEMOIRS of the late worthy Sir Theodore Janssen, Bart. (Father of the present Lord-Mayor) and his Family.**

THIS gentleman was descended from the baron de Heez, a family of great eminency in Guelderland, and came over to England in 1680 with a considerable fortune; where he betook himself to merchandizing, and married Williamfa, one of the daughters of Sir Robert Henley, Bart. and had issue by her five sons and three daughters, whereof the present Sir Abraham Janssen, Bart. is the eldest son.

In the reign of K. William III. Sir Theodore had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, and upon account of his learning and great abilities he was created a baronet by his late majesty king George I. on March 18, 1714, at the especial recommendation of his present most sacred majesty when prince of Wales; and in the same year he was elected member of parliament for Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight.

In the reigns of K. William and Q. Mary, Q. Anne, and K. George I. Sir Theodore shewed his zeal upon several important occasions, for the prosperity and welfare of the trade and navigation of this kingdom, and for many years before that of 1720 was accounted one of the most able merchants in Europe: Besides, he had the pleasure and happiness, during his time, to be extremely well acquainted with the most distinguished personages of the greatest quality both at home and abroad: And what is highly to his honour, and much endeared him to the British nation, was his strenuously opposing the passing of the bill for opening the trade with France, when that matter was depending in parliament in 1713, which, when brought to the last reading, was thrown out, on a division, 185 for the bill, and 194 against it. By so small a majority was a bill of so great importance to France lost. But never was more joy and satisfaction seen in the countenances of all those embarked in the Turkey, Italian, and Portuguese trade, and, in short, in all others that were any way concerned in the woollen and silk manufactures, than the evening

they heard the fate of the bill; and this they further expressed by publick rejoicings, not only in London, but throughout the kingdom.

It was Sir Theodore's misfortune to be one of the directors of the South-Sea company in 1720, a year that will be ever remarkable for the folly and madness of the people, as the next will be for the heat and resentment that followed; inasmuch, that in the fury (as I may call it) of prosecuting some of the projectors of that infamous scheme, the innocent fell with the guilty, for no other reason than that they were unhappily in the direction with them; which was this gentleman's case. He had no share in forming the project, and instead of being a gainer, was a considerable loser by having any dealings with the company; for he had, before the famous South-Sea year, acquired, by 40 years success in trade, a very large and grand fortune, joined to that of his own and lady's patrimony, of which he was in an instant deprived, in 1721, of no less than 193,244l. 3s. 11d. and allowed out of his whole estate of 243,244l. 3s. 11d. the sum of 50,000l. only. However, under so great and so severe a trial, this worthy, tho' unhappy gentleman bore the wrongs he suffered with the utmost patience and resignation.

Sir Theodore, as he increased in age, spent a great deal of his time at Wimbeldon; however, he continued to merchandize and to correspond with several great personages abroad: And we are informed, that his majesty, the present learned king of Prussia, had a great value and respect for this gentleman, and even so far condescended as to write to Sir Theodore several letters in French.—By degrees he became worn out with old age, having lived to be near 100, and died Sept. 22, 1748. (See Mag. for that year, p. 429.)

——— *The mem'ry of the just
Smells sweet, and blossoms in the dust.*

STEPHEN THEODORE JANSSEN, Esq; our present worthy lord-mayor, became early in life a very considerable merchant, and as such respected by the citizens of London. In 1747 he was elected one of their representatives in parliament, was made an alderman Nov. 1748, sworn in one of the sheriffs, Michaelmas 1749, and returned by the common-hall to the court of aldermen, and elected lord-mayor, Sept. 28, 1754, for the year ensuing. (See p. 427.) The citizens, upon the occasion, were almost unanimous, and, by their so electing him into this high office, fully evidenced their grateful remembrance of his

* See London Magazine for 1748, p. 476.

his past services, in opposition to some *base and malicious insinuations* raised by *designing men*, in order to divert them from so laudable a choice; but such was their firmness, and the appearance so uncommonly great in his favour on the day of election, that even *envy* itself was struck dumb.—As sheriff, every one knows he discharged that important, tho' troublesome office, with great applause: It was this gentleman who refused the assistance of soldiers upon a publick execution, when they were waiting for that purpose at Holborn-Bars, giving the commanding officer to understand, that the civil power was sufficient, if properly exerted, to execute the process of law without the aid of a military one. (See Mag. for 1749, p. 479.)

In parliament he behaved with the strictest attention to the honour and true interest of his country; to him we are greatly indebted for the passing those valuable acts respecting the tea and cambricks. By that of reducing the duty on tea, and consequently lowering the price, the revenue, instead of being a loser, it is well known, has gained at least 85,000l. yearly; and by that for prohibiting the use of French cambricks several 1000l. a year have been saved to the nation; for before, one year with another, not less than 200,000l. was sent into France to purchase that article only. Nor should we forget (without mentioning the herring-fishery, &c.) his indefatigable zeal and endeavours to destroy and put an end to the infamous practice of smuggling (so injurious to the fair trader) and that of running of wool; tho' it has not yet had all the desired effects, still it must be owned, that both one and the other have been greatly checked, and not carried on so daringly as heretofore. Surely, every honest man will acknowledge these as publick-spirited attempts, worthy a true lover of the laws and liberties of his country, and, as such, well deserving the high honour now conferred on him; and it is not doubted but he will discharge the important trust committed to his care with strict regard to the preservation of the rights and privileges of his fellow-citizens.

Substance of his MAJESTY's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses, on Thursday, Nov. 14, 1754.

HIS majesty first acquaints both houses, that it was with great pleasure he met them in parliament, at a time, when the late elections had afforded

his people an opportunity of giving fresh proofs of their duty and affection to his person and government, in the choice of their representatives.

That the general state of affairs in Europe had received very little alteration since their last meeting. But he had the satisfaction to acquaint them, that he had lately received the strongest assurances from his good brother the king of Spain, of his firm resolution to cultivate friendship and confidence with him, with reciprocal acts of harmony and good faith; and that he will persevere in these sentiments. That it shall be his principal view, as well to strengthen the foundations, and secure the duration of the general peace, as to improve the present advantages of it, for promoting the trade of his good subjects, and protecting those possessions, which make one great source of our commerce and wealth.

That the plan formed by the last parliament for appropriating the forfeited estates in the Highlands to the publick benefit, appeared to be of such national importance, that he was persuaded they would not omit any proper opportunity of compleating it. And he also recommends it to them, to make such further provisions, as may be expedient for perpetuating the due execution of the laws, and the just authority of his government, in that part of the united kingdom.

Then he tells the house of commons, That he had ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared and laid before them. That the supplies he had to ask of them, were such as should be necessary for the ordinary services; for the execution of such treaties as had been communicated to them, for consolidating and maintaining that system of tranquillity, which was his great object; and, at the same time, for securing ourselves against any encroachments.

That the gradual reduction of the national debt, which had been so wisely and successfully begun, would, he made no doubt, have their serious and constant attention.

After which, speaking to both houses, he concludes thus: "It is unnecessary for me to use any arguments to press upon you unanimity, and dispatch in your proceedings. I have had such an ample experience of the fidelity, zeal, and good disposition of my parliaments, during the course of my reign, that I trust there is a mutual confidence established between us; the surest pledge of my own, and my people's happiness.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, presented on Friday, Nov. 15.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We are truly sensible of your majesty's wise and publick-spirited views to strengthen the foundations, and secure the duration of the general peace, in which every part of Europe is so nearly interested. And nothing can excite our warmest gratitude more than that concern, which you are pleased to express, that the advantages of this peace may be rendered lasting to your people, by promoting their commerce, and protecting those possessions which are so essential to it; and are an object of the publick care, never to be departed from by this country.

The friendly assurances, which your majesty has lately received from the king of Spain, give us great satisfaction, as we promise ourselves, that they will be followed with very salutary effects, for advancing the important ends already mentioned, in which both nations will find a reciprocal benefit.

Your majesty's goodness to your people, in consenting to apply the forfeited estates in the Highlands to those publick uses, to which they stand appropriated by the last parliament, will always be thankfully remembered by us. We shall, with the greatest readiness, concur in any provisions, that may render that measure as perfect and useful as possible, for improving that part of the united kingdom, and preserving its tranquillity.

The enforcing the due course and execution of the laws, and securing the authority of your majesty's government there, of which those laws have always been the rule, are one and the same object, which will not fail to meet with our constant attention.

Permit us, Sir, to take this opportunity to renew the most solemn assurances of our inviolable fidelity and affection to your sacred person, and government. In this, our duty and our interest unite, and are inseparable. Our resolution is fixed and unalterable, to strengthen your majesty's hands, for preserving the peace, supporting the honour of your crown, and maintaining the rights and possessions of your kingdoms, against any encroachments. The maxim, graciously laid down

by your majesty, that a mutual confidence between you and your parliament is the surest pledge of the happiness, both of king and people, is highly worthy a British monarch; and it shall be our zealous endeavour, to demonstrate to the world the stability of that confidence; and, under the protection of the Divine Providence, to transmit to our posterity the blessings of your majesty's reign, in the perpetuity of the protestant succession in your royal house.

His MAJESTY'S most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The zeal you express for my person and government, and for maintaining the rights and possessions of my crown, cannot fail to have the best effects, both at home and abroad. The confidence, which you repose in me, shall always be made use of for the true interest of my people.

ADDRESS of the Hon. House of Commons, presented on Nov. 18.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our unfeigned thanks, for your most gracious speech from the throne; and to assure your majesty, that your faithful commons will gladly embrace every opportunity of testifying their inviolable attachment and duty to your royal person, family, and government.

It gives us the greatest satisfaction to find, that the wise measures your majesty has pursued, for strengthening and securing the general peace, have been attended with so explicit a declaration on the part of the king of Spain, of his resolution to cultivate friendship and confidence with your majesty.

We acknowledge, with the highest sense of gratitude, your majesty's constant and uniform endeavours for the preservation of the publick tranquillity, at the same time, that your majesty has not suffered your attention to be diverted from the necessary consideration of self-defence; and we assure your majesty, that we will support your majesty, and cheerfully grant such supplies, as may give weight and efficacy to your majesty's measures, for the preservation of the general peace, and enable your majesty to vindicate your just rights and possessions from all encroachments.

We

We beg leave to assure your majesty, that nothing shall be wanting on our parts, to complete, and render effectual, to the common benefit of the united kingdom, that salutary plan, formed by the last parliament, for appropriating the forfeited estates in the Highlands to the uses of the publick; and we assure your majesty, that the gradual reduction of the national debt, and the improvement of trade and commerce, so essential to the strength and power of this kingdom, shall be the objects of our serious and constant attention.

His MAJESTY's most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my thanks for your most dutiful and loyal address.

So early and unanimous a mark of the trust and confidence, which my faithful commons repose in me, gives me the greatest satisfaction.

You may rely on the continuance of my endeavours to preserve the publick tranquillity, to assert and vindicate the just rights and possessions of my subjects, and to do every thing on my part, which can render this nation happy and flourishing both at home and abroad.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Oct. 21, 1754.

UPON reading an account of my lord Bolingbroke's works, I made some observations as they naturally occurred to me, upon that part which is levelled against the authority of revealed religion, more particularly the Old Testament. I make no doubt but that some large and elaborate answers will be published against the writings of so celebrated an unbeliever. Possibly the following cursory reflexions may be of some service in the mean time; for which purpose I could think of no better a method than to recommend them to a place in your very useful Magazine, of which I have been a constant reader for many years.

Your humble servant,

PHILAETHES.

LORD Bolingbroke, in some letters, written originally in French, about the year 1720, and published in the third volume of his works, is very severe upon the authority of Moses. He animadvertes upon an observation of Tillotson's, who, in debating the point of the commencement of the world with an atheist, claims no other credit to be given to Moses than any other old historian.

The most material thing advanced by his lordship in answer to Tillotson, is this: "If Moses had taken his materials from the mouth of Adam himself, they would not have been sufficient vouchers of all that he relates. Adam might have related to him the passages of the sixth day, something even of his own creation: But Adam could have told him nothing that preceded this, even on the sixth day, nor by consequence on the other five, wherein the whole material world was created. Moses therefore, notwithstanding his antiquity may afford an instance in proof of the universality of the tradition; his writings afford no historical evidence."

I answer, that Tillotson wanted no more than a well attested tradition, from the earliest ages, of the commencement of the world, that being denied by an atheist: And, surely, Moses's account of it, admitting its antiquity, is as good a proof of this point, as the nature of the subject requires, tho' his authority might not be deemed sufficient to bear the weight of what his lordship demands. Tillotson understood reasoning better than to talk to an atheist of Moses's being inspired by God.

With regard to the particulars urged by his lordship, I freely allow, that no person's authority is sufficient to establish the belief of them, unless we suppose him inspired by God; it being absolutely impossible for Adam himself to have had a precise notion of what is recorded in the first chapter of Genesis, unless it was some way or other communicated to him by God.

His lordship proceeds upon Tillotson's observation; and after having put together a great many objections to the Mosaic history in a declamatory manner, he concludes, "That no credit is due to it, according to the rules of good sense, or criticism." The most considerable observation upon this head is, that the whole history contains incredible relations. With regard to this point, it is readily granted, that the Bible contains accounts of many transactions repugnant to common experience, and what we might very rationally disbelieve, if found in any other history. I allow and contend, that facts of an extraordinary nature require extraordinary evidence. In this case we have, I verily think, extraordinary evidence. Not to take notice of a tradition almost universal of a general flood, in which the oldest writers agree with the Mosaic account: Not to insist upon the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrha, which is confirmed by the testimony of several heathen writers,

ters, and of which, indeed, there remain evident footsteps to this very day: Without having recourse, I say, to these and many other important particulars, credibly attested by heathen writers, the Pentateuch itself contains several remarkable prophecies, which have been undeniably fulfilled many hundred, and even some thousands of years after they were delivered. The state of the Jewish people at this very time is exactly agreeable to the predictions of Moses, Deut. xxviii. 25. Levit. xxvi. 33, 39. Deut. iv. 27. xxviii. 64, 65. It is observable, that this prophetick description was given more than 3000 years ago. There are likewise in the Pentateuch express prophecies of our Saviour, which were punctually and literally fulfilled, of which sort is Deut. xviii. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, delivered above 1400 years before the event. Here therefore we have extraordinary evidence for the extraordinary facts delivered by Moses. Nothing can possibly be a stronger demonstration of the inspiration of Moses, than the spirit of prophecy, it being absolutely impossible for the most sagacious impostor to foretell a series of events thousands of years before they exist. There is no room for the supposition of a cheat in this affair, it being a notorious matter of fact that the books of Moses existed many hundred years before the completion of some of the prophecies, and some thousands before the others. What reason can be assigned, why we should disbelieve any extraordinary accounts delivered by Moses, when we find his prophecies fulfilled, which is a growing evidence, rendered stronger by length of time; and which, I will venture to affirm, is something of a more extraordinary nature than miracles themselves?

My lord Bolingbroke now proceeds to consider the Pentateuch as divine, and endeavours to shew, that it contains many things unworthy of the one supreme God, whom he allows Moses and the Jews to have held. He ridicules his account of the creation, as absurd and unphilosophical. The only particular alledged in proof of this assertion is, that "Moses represents light as created, and the distinction of day and night, before the sun, moon, and stars, were produced." I answer, There is nothing absurd in the supposition, that light existed before the sun. Light (as the ingenious * Mr. Hay rightly observes) hath ever been, and is (with reverence let me speak it) a property of the Deity. The words of Moses do not imply, that light was then created, but only that it appeared on the earth.

His lordship, so well acquainted with ancient and modern learning, could not possibly be ignorant of the late learned Mr. Whiston's explication of the first chapter of Genesis, in his Theory of the Earth, which entirely removes all the difficulties relating to it. Moses in the first verse describes, in a very short and glorious manner; the earth and the whole universe as produced out of nothing by the one supreme God. Then he proceeds to consider the chaos, out of which the earth was formed, and confines his account to it alone with its dependencies; so that, according to this rational interpretation, the sun, moon, and stars, were created before the earth was formed out of the chaos. When therefore we read, verse 16, of God's making two great lights, &c. and verse 17, of God's setting them in the firmament of heaven; the natural meaning is, that the sun, moon, &c. became visible on the earth. It is observable, that the verb in verse 16, is different from that in verse 1, and does not signify to create, but prepare, form, or set in order. Moses places them in the firmament of heaven, to make it intelligible to the vulgar, who call every thing heaven that appears in the air over their heads. He makes but slight mention of the stars, because foreign to his purpose, and describes the sun and moon only as they have relation to our globe. Or, if we take the new hypothesis of Mr. Hay, relating to the Mosaic creation, which appears to me highly probable, the first chapter of Genesis will bear even a literal interpretation, consistent with reason and philosophy.

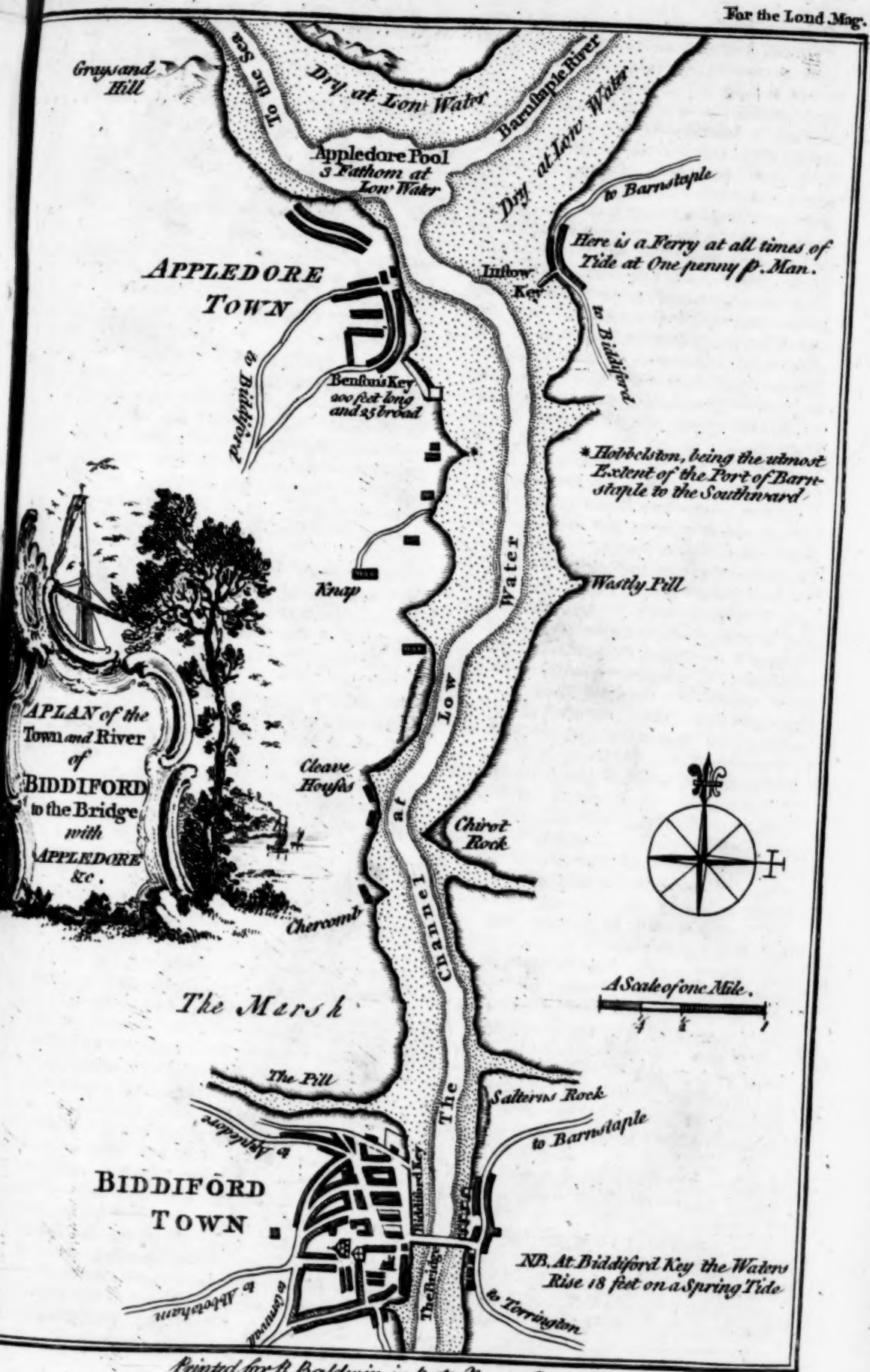
[To be continued in our next.]

An Account of BIDDIFORD, with a beautiful PLAN of the same.

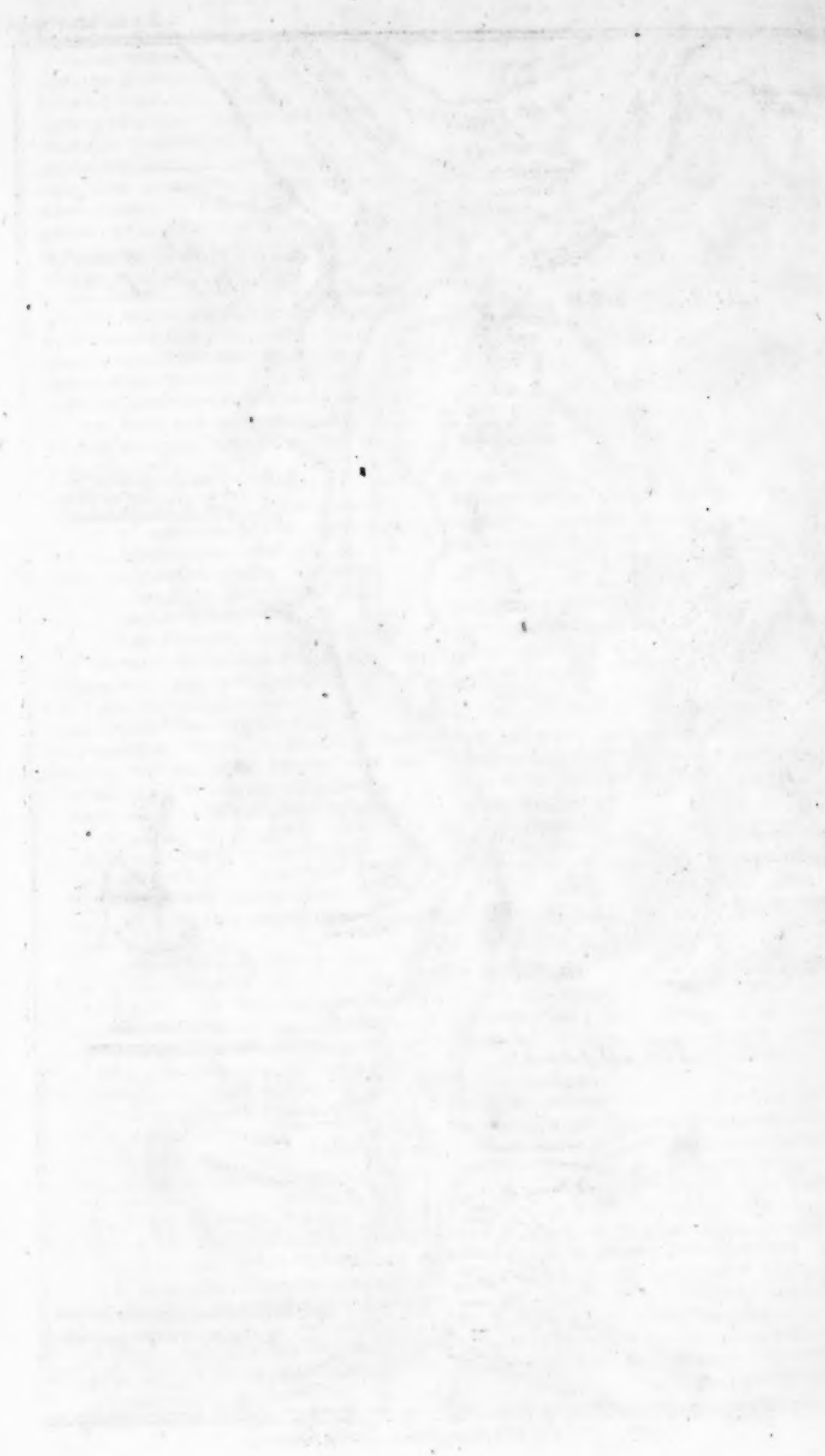
BIDDIFORD is a considerable town in the county of Devon, (of which we gave a MAP and description in our Magazine for 1750, p. 342—344.) And tho' it sends no members to parliament, it is an ancient corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. It is seated on the river Towridge, and commodiously situated for shipping. It has a large stone bridge over the river, of arched work, consisting of four and twenty piers, and so high, that a vessel of fifty or sixty tons may pass under it; upon which account it equals, if not excels, all others in England. It has a well-frequented market on Tuesdays, is a large town of trade, well inhabited, and sends annually great fleets of ships to Newfoundland and the West-Indies. It was formerly in the possession

* *Religio Philosophi*, p. 56.

† *Ibid.* p. 52, &c.



Printed for R Baldwin in Water Nostr Row.



17
por
Ba
fa
Pu
F
A
ne
sp
ha
tin
as
be
ac
m
to
ot
ku
na
I
in
m
A
th
w
sp
m
fo
w
B
ca
g
h
o
se
st
n
lo
st
a
t
n
f
in
f
v
c
b
n
e
h
j
c
f
n
f
n

possession of the Grandvill's, earls of Bath, which honour is extinct in that family, and is now in the family of Pulteney.

From the CONNOISSEUR, Nov. 21.

A FEW years ago an ingenious player gave notice in the bills for his benefit night, that the prologue should be spoken by the pit, which he contrived to have represented on the stage. Another time he drew in the whole house to act as chorus to a new farce; and I remember, that in the last rebellion the loyal acclamations of "God save the king" might have been heard from Drury-Lane to Charing-Cross. Upon these and many other occasions the audience has been known to enter into the immediate business of the drama; and, to say the truth, I never go into the theatre without looking on the spectators as playing a part almost as much as the actors themselves. All the company from the stage-box to the upper gallery know their cues very well, and perform their parts with great spirit.

The first part of the audience that demands our attention (on this occasion) is so nearly allied to the actors that they always appear on the same level with them: But while the performer endeavours to carry on the business of the play, these gentlemen behind the scenes serve only to hinder and disturb it. There is no part of the house from which a play can be seen to so little advantage as from the stage; yet this situation is very convenient on many other considerations, of more consequence to a fine gentleman. It looks particular; it is the best place to shew a handsome person, or an elegant suit of cloaths: A bow from the stage to a beauty in the box is most likely to attract our notice; and a pretty fellow may, perhaps, with tolerable management, get the credit of an intrigue with some of the actresses. But notwithstanding all these advantages accruing to our fine gentlemen. I could heartily wish they would leave a clear stage to the performers; or at least, that none should be admitted behind the scenes, but such as would submit to be of some use there. As these gentlemen are ready dressed, they might help to swell the retinue of a monarch, join the engagement in a tragedy-battle, or do any other little office that might occur in the play, which requires but little sense, and no memory. But if they have not any genius for acting, and are still desirous of retaining their posts by the side-scenes, they should be obliged to take a musket, bayonet, pouch, and the rest of

November, 1754.

the accoutrements, and stand on guard quietly and decently with the soldiers.

The boxes are often filled with persons who do not come to the theatre out of any regard to Shakespear or Garrick, but, like the fine lady in *Lethe*, "because every body is there." As these people cannot be expected to mind the play themselves, we can only desire them not to call off the attention of others, nor interrupt the dialogue on the stage by a louder conversation of their own. The silent courtship of the eyes, ogles, nods, glances, and curtsies from one box to another may be allowed them the same as at church, but nothing more, except at coronations, funeral processions, and pantomimes. Here I cannot help recommending it to the gentlemen, who draw the pen from under their right ears about seven o'clock, clap on a bag-wig and sword, and drop into the boxes at the end of the third act, to take their half crown's worth with as much decency as possible; as well as the bloods who reel from the taverns about Covent-Garden near that time, and tumble drunk into the boxes. Before I quit this part of the house, I must take notice of that division of the upper boxes, properly distinguished by the name of the *Flesh-market*. There is frequently as much art used to make the flesh exhibited here look wholesome, and (as *Tim* says in the farce) "all over red and white, like the inside of a shoulder of mutton," as there is by the butchers to make their veal look white; and it is as often rank carrion and flyblown. If these ladies would appear in any other quarter of the house, I would only beg of them and those who come to market, to drive their bargains with as little noise as possible: But I have lately observed with some concern, that these women begin to appear in the lower boxes to the destruction of all order, and great confusion of all modest ladies. It is to be hoped, that some of their friends will advise them not to pretend to appear there any more than at court; for it is as absurd to endeavour the removal of their market into the front and side-boxes, as it would be in the butchers of *St. James's Market* to attempt fixing the shambles in *St. James's Square*.

I must now desire the reader to descend with me among laced hats and capuchins into the pit. The pit is the grand court of criticism, and in the center of it is collected that awful body, distinguished by the title of the *Town*. Hence are issued the irrevocable decrees, and here final sentence is pronounced on plays and players. This court has often been very

T t t

save.

severe in its decisions, and has been known to declare many old plays barbarously murdered, and most of our modern ones *felo de se*; but it must not be dissembled, that many a cause of great consequence has been denied a fair hearing. Parties and private cabals have often been formed to thwart the progress of merit, or to espouse ignorance and dullness; for it is not wonderful, that the parliament of criticism, like all others, should be liable to corruption. In this assembly Mr. Town was first nominated Critick and Censor-general; but considering the notorious bribery now prevailing, I think proper to declare (in imitation of Tom in the *Conscious Lovers*) that I never took a single order for my vote in all my life.

Those who pay their two shillings at the door of the middle gallery seem to frequent the theatre purely for the sake of seeing the play; tho' these peaceful regions are sometimes disturbed by the incursions of rattling ladies of pleasure, sometimes contain persons of fashion in disguise, and sometimes criticks in ambush. The greatest fault I have to object to those who fill this quarter of the theatre, is their frequent and injudicious interruption of the business of the play by their applause. I have seen a bad actor clapt two minutes together for ranting, or perhaps shrugging his shoulders, and making wry faces: And I have seen the natural course of the passions checked in a good one, by these ill-judged testimonies of their approbation. It is recorded of Betterton to his honour, that he thought a deep silence thro' the whole house, and a strict attention to his playing, the strongest and surest signs of his being well received.

The inhabitants of the upper gallery demand our notice as well as the rest of the theatre. The trunk-maker of immortal memory was the most celebrated hero of these regions; but since he is departed, and no able-bodied critick appointed in his room, I cannot help giving the same caution to the upper gallery as to the gentry a pair of stairs lower. Some of the under comedians will, perhaps, be displeased at this order, who are proud of these applauses, and rejoice to hear the lusty bangs from the oaken-towels of their friends against the waincoat of the upper gallery; but I think they should not be allowed to shatter the pannels without amending our taste; since their thwacks, however vehement, are seldom laid on with sufficient judgment to ratify our applause. It were better therefore, if all the present twelvepenny criticks of this

town, who preside over our diversions in the upper gallery, would content themselves with the inferior duties of the office, viz. to take care that the play begins at the proper time, that the musick between the acts is of a due length, and that the candles are snuffed in tune.

A After these brief admonitions concerning our behaviour at the play, which are intended as a kind of *vade mecum* for the frequenters of the theatre, I cannot conclude my paper more properly than with an extract from the Tale of a Tub, shewing the judicious distribution of our play-houses into boxes, pit, and galleries.

"I confess, that there is something B very refined in the contrivance and structure of our modern theatres. For, first, the pit is sunk below the stage, that whatever weighty matter shall be delivered thence (whether it be lead or gold) may fall plum into the jaws of certain criticks, (as I think they are called) which stand ready opened to devour them. Then the boxes are built round, and raised to a level with the scene, in deference to the ladies. The whining passions, and little starved conceits, are gently wasted up by their own extreme levity, to the middle region, and there fix, and are frozen by the frigid understandings of the inhabitants. Bombast and buffoonry, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all, and would be lost in the roof, if the prudent architect had not with much foresight contrived for them a fourth place, called the Twelve-penny Gallery, and there planted a suitable colony, who greedily intercept them in their passage."

E The ingenious Author, who, under the Character of a French Writer, has published *Remarks on the Advantages and Disadvantages of England and France with regard to Commerce*, has the following Observations concerning Marriage in England,

WHAT such grievous inconveniences has the liberty of marriage hitherto produced, that it is no longer to be borne? It will be answered, disproportion in birth and fortune in matches. But what signify mis-alliances in a nation in which equality is upheld and in esteem; in which nobility is not solely derived from ancient extraction, and the highest honours are not exclusively appropriated to ancient birth; but nobility, according to the constitution, is conferred on such as have merited high honours? Besides, is not the union of the most disproportioned fortunes, the best and most advantageous policy for the state? It is sordid interest, much more than a regard for publick decency,

decency, or the asserting the right of parents over their children, that dictates these declamations against the freedom of marrying. It is the rich, not the noble, who clamour so loudly against it. If there are some matches, which the advice of parents might, perhaps, have afforded better than the inclination of their children (which, by the bye, is always a matter of indifference to the state) will it not add much weight to the opposite scale, to consider the great number of marriages, which the extravagance of parents, their unwillingness to part with any thing, or the grief of separating from their children, wholly prevent or retard, to the prejudice of the state, till the precious and too stinted term of fecundity in women be elapsed?

An account of the marriages and births in the several classes into which the inhabitants of this kingdom might be divided, and a comparison between them, would shew us,

1. That the number of unmarried men, and of loose women, in the town, grows in a direct proportion the one to the other; and hence so many quarrels and disorders in families.

2. That the great number of prostitutes, of which London alone reckons at least 10,000, proceeds in part from the little regard that has been had to preserve for women those means of subsistence which become their sex. The French fashion has introduced, instead of women head-dressers, chambermaids, and women cooks, men hair-cutters, valets de chambre for ladies, men cooks, &c.

3. That the stockholders, at least the life annuitants, people without employ, footmen, and the poor, are, generally speaking, useless to population. Masters are averse to their servants marrying; and even clergymen have the cruelty to refuse marrying those whom they know to be poor, under pretence that their children would become a new burthen to their parish.

4. That the extreme poverty, as well as excess of riches, joined to the luxury and dissoluteness which prevail in cities, are become great obstructions both to the fruitfulness and multiplicity of marriages.

To some of these disorders, so destructive to the human species, I presume to propose certain remedies.

1. To substitute, in lieu of the expense of publick shews and feasts, that of endowing a number of young men and women, in the country, or in manufacturing towns; of which France set an example at the birth of the duke of Burgundy.

2. To endow annually a number of young men and women in the country, on condition of their clearing for cultivation a certain number of acres, the most conveniently situated for them. To which lords of manors should be invited to contribute on their respective estates, in consideration of the publick interest and their own.

3. To exempt, in the country, from the poor's tax, every family that should have children, or any number that may be fixed.

4. In all publick assemblies to regulate the ranks between equals, according to the number of their children.

5. To declare all unmarried men incapable of filling the first places under the government, or in cities and corporations; incapable of holding places belonging to the revenue or customs, or other publick posts (with an exception in regard to such as may be endowed with extraordinary talents necessary for certain places, and persons belonging to the army) in short, incapable of voting at elections, or of being chosen members of parliament.

6. To declare any benefit from collateral inheritances, universal legacies or donations, forfeited by every batchelor above 30 years of age, unless he marry within the year of the commencement of his right.

7. To lay upon masters of servants, in proportion to the number they keep, one or more of the taxes under specified, or one composed out of them.

A tax upon the number of servants in town, not equally at so much per head, but in proportion to their numbers; as of 1, 4, 16, 64, &c. shillings, or in some other proportion.

A particular tax of pounds sterling for men cooks, butlers, and valets de chambre, instead of female ones.

A tax of shillings for every footman above feet, inches high, in order to reserve for agriculture and the military service the most robust and best made men.

A tax of shillings a head for every unmarried servant of either sex.

8. To impose a tax, which might be called the tax on the Unmarried of both sexes, to be differently regulated according to the ages of 15, 18, 21, 25, and upwards, and payable by the fathers and mothers, or by themselves, when come to the enjoyment of their rights and fortunes.

A tax on widowers, and widows, having no children.

A NEW SONG.

The morn'g cloud was ting'd with gold. When Co---ly went to view
his fold; And as he whistled o'er the plain, Young Dol---ly met the
perjur'd swain: Ah---ger and love were
at her eye, Her ten---der breast heav'd with a sigh; But when her
grief she came to show, he cry'd, I cannot hear thee now, I
cannot, I cannot, I cannot hear thee now

2.
In moving words she told a tale,
That might o'er any heart prevail;
Ask'd why he had forsook her cot,
And was poor Dolly quite forgot?
If so (tears trembling in her eye)
She said she'd sit her down and die:
Do so, says Colin, and I vow,
My dear, I cannot hear thee now.
I cannot, &c.

3.
Resentment kindling o'er her cheek,
Says she, another love I'll seek;
Damon will prize these slighted charms,
And kindly take them to his arms.
The swain, whom honour cou'd not move,
By jealousy was wak'd to love;
Says he, forgive, see yonder mow,
Step here! I'll stay to hear thee now.
I'll stay, &c.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

M'NIEL's BLUNDER.



The first couple gallop down two couple, and cast up one couple $\bar{\sim}$, then gallop up one couple, and cast off one couple $\bar{\sim}$, hands fix foot it, and turn your partner, leave them on contrary sides $\bar{\sim}$, foot it and turn, and get to your own sides $\bar{\sim}$ right and left quite round $\bar{\sim}$, and hands across quite round with the third couple $\bar{\sim}$, lead up to the top, foot it and cast off $\bar{\sim}$ and whole figure with the top couple.

Poetical ESSAYS in NOVEMBER, 1754.

To the Right Hon. HENRY FOX, Esq; on the
MARRIAGE BILL.

UNA W'D by power, with all thy
Strength of thought,
Well hast thou, Fox, for marriage free-
dom fought: [given,
That freedom which by nature's charter's
By reason claim'd, and sanctify'd by
heaven. [fin'd,
The parent's eye, by narrower views con-
O'er looks the treasures of the heart and
mind: [wealth can heal,
Hence all those woes, nor pomp nor
Hence all those pangs, that thou canst
never feel.
By thy example we are taught to know,
That in free choice felicity must flow.
Had law the sacred privilege restrain'd,
When thou in marriage ev'ry wish ob-
tain'd, [decree,
That tyrant act had thwarted heaven's
Nor had we envy'd Caroline, and thee.

To the MEMORY of the late Sir THEODORE
JANSSEN, Bart. Father to the Right Hon.
STEPHEN-THEODORE JANSSEN, Esq;
the present Lord-Mayor. (See p. 508.)

TO weep o'er virtue lost, is tribute
due, [few!
From all mankind, but paid, alas, by
Yet when kings triumph, or when states-
men fall, [call;
Praise sounds her mean—her mercenary
With vanity's low incense clouds the air;
Where pow'r or wealth resides—the still
is there:
On the Promethean feast the vulture feeds
With eager zeal—and still—and still suc-
ceeds. [verse
Not such, lamented JANSSEN, is the
Should mourn thy death, or decorate thy
herse:

Chaste are the trophies which surround
thy bier,

While ev'ry honest man bestows a tear;
A tear for undeserv'd misfortunes past,
A tear, that goodness cannot always last!
That tear be joy—thy blameless course is
run, [won!
Thy toils are finish'd—and the prize is
On commerce' noble basis JANSSEN
built [guilt;
His fair estate, unstain'd by fraud or
Heav'n saw the purpose of his honest
mind, [mankind!
And prosper'd him that he might bless
Shew all his worth reveal'd to open view:
While fortune sheds a lustre seldom true;
With envy she beholds where wisdom
rules, [and fools!
And deals her gifts to madmen—knaves—
Not vain ambition so deserves the
crown,

As reason, that can wear, or lay it down:
From fate's rude shock can double vigour
draw, [law!

And smile at wrongs, tho' sanctify'd by
That task was thine—the world in thee
beheld

A proof, integrity can never yield;
But joys one equal temper to maintain;
In bliss not arrogant, in woe serene!
The balm of life, which nothing can de-
stroy;

The peaceful earnest of eternal joy!
So, virtuous JANSSEN, in the rural
bow'r

Thy good old age awaited nature's hour,
And, as the sun sets in the cloudless day,
So shed thy virtue its departing ray.

Nor lost thy influence, nor extinct thy
fame,

A son survives who feels thy patriot flame!

To

To whom Augusta, to his merit just,
Has giv'n her sacred liberties in trust:
A trust well suited to his gen'rous mind,
Who lives belov'd—the friend of human
kind.

*On seeing Hangham Abbey, a fine old Ruin
near Shrewsbury, white-washed.*

HOW venerable once thy ancient face!
How feminine in renewing!
Awful in looking ruinous and old,
This spruceness thy undoing.
Thy furrow'd looks by wash improv'd,
Offend the curious eye;
Like paint, at distance best is seen,
Won't bear the being nigh.
In modern dress thou dost appear
For prospect, glare and show;
Thy noble ancientry defac'd,
A mere, old batter'd beau.

Shrewsbury, Feb.

27, 1740.

G. P.

*The following Inscription is for a Monument
which is to be erected to the Memory of
THOMAS TICKEL, Esq; at Glasnevin,
in Ireland; by Dr. CLANCY.*

READ Tickel's name, and gently
tread the clay [decay;
Where lie his sole remains that could
Then pensive sigh, and thro' fair science
trace [grace;
His mind, adorn'd with ev'ry pleasing
Worth, such as Rome would have con-
fess'd her own, [shewn:
Wit, such as Athens would have proudly
Substance to thought, and weight to
fancy join'd,
A judgment perfect, and a taste refin'd:
Admir'd by Gay, by Addison belov'd,
Esteem'd by Swift, by Pope himself ap-
prov'd. [knew,
His spirit, rais'd by that sublime he
Hence to the seat of bright perfection flew;
Leaving to sorrowful Cletilda here,
A mourning heart, and never-ceasing tear.

A REBUS on whom it belongs.

AVERY good fish, very good way
of selling,
A very bad thing, with a little bad spelling;
Make the name by the parson and god-
father giv'n, [from heav'n.
When a Christian was made of an angel

*A RECEIPT to write Sense. Humbly in-
scribed to Jemmy Cocklethell, Author of
the ingenious Receipt to make Currant Jelly.
By a LADY. (See p. 424.)*

'TIS quite absurd, Sir, let me tell ye,
For men to write receipts for jelly;
No Salique law is so severe,
As to exclude our empire here:

But if a battle you dare venture,
My Muse and I the lists will enter;
Not to retake the poultry town,
No, the first vict'ry be your own:
We'll boldly take a nobler aim,
And your most darling province claim;
And then remember, if you please,
'Twas you began hostilities.
Yours be the exquisite delight,
To make your jelly clear and bright, }
While we instruct you, how to write. }
Our recipes are much the same,
They only differ in a name,
Let sense be plac'd in currants station,
The fire is warm imagination;
And what you'll find quite apt and snug,
For earthen pan read knowledge' jug:
Then let your sentiments be drawn,
And strain'd thro' judgment's clearest
lawn:
For sugar diction stands, d'ye mind,
And this, like that, must be refin'd.
The scum that rises, clear away,
In this be very careful, pray:
And let it simmer, I insist on't,
Till like the jelly 'tis consistent:
Then when you find it bright and clear, }
Paper it up, and never fear, }
But it will keep from year to year.

*Imitation of an EPITAPH written in French,
on Madame de FONTANGES.*

YE fair, whom love or whom ambition
fires, [desires.
Approach this tomb, and check those vain
Ah! let the hapless fate of her, who
here
Perhaps may claim the tribute of a tear,
Deter th' unwary—Hence, ye envious,
see [me.
How vain the pomp of courts, and pity
Dazzl'd by grandeur, and misled by
show, [woe;
I trod the paths that lead to guilt and
A king's gay, gaudy victim I became,
And rais'd to titles, they but told my
shame.
May the Almighty, in his mercy, save
A wretch who came repentant to the
grave:
And be this truth on ev'ry mind impress'd,
No real transport fires the guilty breast.
Imperfect are the pleasures, transient all,
And from their greatest height most dread-
ful is the fall.

*On Mr. ALLEN's House at Prior Park near
Bath. Written at the Bottom of the Ascent.*

RAIS'D on her tow'ring steep, so
rarely won,
Yon feat fair VIRTUE gave her FAVOUR-
RITE SON,

Far

For the Honour of OLD ENGLAND.
A BALLAD.

1.
THE Rufs loves brandy, Dutchman
beer,
The Indian rum most mighty ;
The Welchman sweet metheglin quaffs,
The Irish aqua vitæ.

2.
The French extol the Orleans grape,
The Spaniard tipples sherry :
The English none of these escape,
For they with all make merry.

3.
The Spaniard's constant to his plume,
The French inconstant ever ;
But for the best old hats of all,
Give me your English beaver.

4.
Some love the rough, and some the
smooth,
Some great, and others small things ;
But, oh ! your liquorish Englishmen,
They love to deal in all things.

5.
The Italian with her Syren voice,
Scotch lass, and Holland frow too ;
The Spanish ruff, the French madam,
They will not fear to go to.

6.
Nothing's so strange, or dire they dread,
Tho' lodg'd within the centre ;
No fashion, health, no wine or wench,
On which they will not venture.

The BAT and the two WEAZLES.
A FABLE. By Mr. Hackett.

A LEWD young Bat, for whoring sake,
Was out one ev'ning on the rake,
And whilst the Weazle was at rest,
Popt (*sans façon*) into his nest.

A curs'd mistake ! but he was in for't,
And thought, no doubt, to lose his skin
for't.

Our youngster's flutt'ring, wak'd the
Who rose, and in a dev'lish pother,
Began, "Hallo ! why, what the devil !—
Whoe'er you are, you're not so civil.—
What, no one speak ?—Oho ! is't you, Sir ?
This visit you'll be like to rue, Sir.

An't you a mouse ? Say,—speak at once,
Or I shall surely break your sconece.
You know, you dog, I hate you all,
And you shall know it, great and small."

Some trifle frighten'd, quoth the in-
triguer, [ger :—
"Why, my dear Sir, you're vastly ea-
You're quite diverting.—Canst thou see
No diff'rence 'twixt an A and B ?
Sure, any bird wou'd think you mad ;—
A mouse too ! very high, egad !
Pray have mice wings ? Wings like to
these, Sir ?
Nay, I can fly too, if you please, Sir.

Long live my brethren of the feather,
And let us two sit down together."

The Weazle drank t'him ; was content ;
And off the Bat rejoicing went.

E'er he had flown a mile or so,
(How far I don't for certain know)
Revolving in his mind the fate
He had 'scap'd at Weazle Castle, straight
The fool, for which he had not reckon'd,
Squats him down plump into a second.
Mine host, who lik'd a fowl for supper,
Quick seiz'd our hero by the crupper.
Here was the devil again ; but he,
"What means this outrage, Sir, on me ?
D'ye take me for a bird ? Why, Sir !
For heav'n's sake—I'm a mouse—ne'er stir ;
But this is odd :—"The landlord saw
The mouse's head and little paw ;
He begg'd his pardon—"twa'n't intended
To one he'd sooner have defended—
Hop'd he'd forget it—a mistake
Which any one at night might make.

Be sure Bat made not much ado,
But off the rogue in buckram flew.
If you'd thrive now-a-days, take care,
Be this thing here, and t'other there.

ODE for his MAJESTY's Birth-Day, by
Colley Cibber, Esq; Poet Laureat.

R E C I T A T I V E.

WHEN glory with refulgent wings,
The pompous world explor'd to see,
Where with immortal dignity,
She might enthrone the best of kings :

A I R.

At length the white-cliff'd isle she found,
Where floating forts the soil surround,
And set invasive arms at nought :
Here resolv'd the goddesses fix'd,
No longer in the search perplex'd ;
Here she enjoy'd the heav'n-born
thought :

In Albion ev'ry gift of nature,
Form'd for the human happy creature,
Sprang up spontaneous by his side ;
Or, if her colder climes refus'd,
Those her burthen'd oaks supply'd.

R E C I T A T I V E.

From Albion no ambition springs,
Proudly to prey on weaker kings,
Nor vaunts the wrong victorious :
The wreaths of conquest truly great,
That raise the fame of arms compleat,
From virtue only can be glorious.

A I R.

From virtue blooms a sweeter praise,
Than arms offensive know to raise,
The conquest of a nation's hearts :
Such was of old the royal prize,
That rank'd their kings with deities,
And such the glory George exerts.

D U E T T O.

While Britain boasts this healthy state,
By freedom strong, by Cæsar great,
May

May ev'ry natal day like this,
Renown'd, rever'd, in future story,
New lustre add to Cæsar's glory,
In rolling rounds of happiness.

A I R.

While Cæsar thus adorns her throne,
Fair Albion to the world has shone,
A star like sea-mark blazing bright,
That foreign crowns aloof might see,
With less endanger'd dignity,
To run their course by Albion's light.

C H O R U S.

From thee, Augustus, rise
These genial streams of cordial joys ;
Thee thus thy raptur'd Britain sings,
The greatest, best-belov'd of kings.

A S O N G.

SINCE wedlock's in vogue, and stale
virgins despis'd, [are premis'd :
To all batchelors, greeting, these lines
I'm a maid that wou'd marry—ay ! cou'd
I but find,
(I care not for fortune) a man to my mind.
I care not, &c.

Not the fair-feather'd fop, fond of
fashion and drefs, [chace ;
Not the 'squire that chuses no joys but the
Not the free-thinking rake, whom no
morals can bind, [man to my mind.
Neither this, that, nor t'other, is the
Not the ruby-fac'd sot, who topos
world without end, [and friend ;
Nor the drone that can't relish his bottle
Nor the fool that's too fond, nor the
churl that's unkind,
Neither this, that, nor t'other, is the
man to my mind.

Not the rich, with full bags, without
breeding or merit, [any spirit ;
Nor the flash, that's all fury, without
Nor the fine master Fribble, the scorn of
mankind, [man to my mind.
Neither this, that, nor t'other, is the
But the youth, whom good-sense, and
good-nature inspire ;
Whom the brave must esteem, and the
fair shou'd admire ;
In whose heart love and truth are with
honour conjoin'd, [my mind.
This, this, and no other, is the man to

PROLOGUE written by Mr. Murphy, late
Author of the Gray's-Inn Journal, and
spoke by Mrs. Hamilton, on the first Night
of his Appearance on the Stage in the Cha-
racter of Othello, at Covent-Garden
Theatre.

HUSH!—such a scene!—enough to
make one split !—
We have him sure—this critick, journalist,
and wit.
What say the knowing ones ?—D'ye think
he'll do ?— [entre nous,
How run the bets ?—what odds ?—some,

'Tis five to one that he can never thrive ;—
For 'tis the fearfulest poor dev'l alive.
Thro' that slit curtain he survey'd the rows,
Promiscuous fill'd with criticks, friends,
and foes.

[fin—
“ Ay now, says he, “ I pay for ev'ry
Wou'd I were writing essays in Gray's-Inn.
'Sdeath, what had I to do with play'rs
or Jews,

Or true intelligence, by way of news ?”
Thou silly gentleman !—you're fear'd at
nought—

Your Gray's-Inn Journal's long ago forgot.
“ How like a court-censorial do they sit,
The jury all impannell'd in the pit !
Do, my dear madam—you've a soothing
way,

Go—soften prejudice, before the play.”
Pho ! prithee !—prejudice can't here ob-
ject—

An audience will preserve its own respect.
Thus far in frolick jest—now let me wave
Each lighter topick for a stile more grave.

How to the senate can he grace his cause,
When at each word he dreads the criticks
laws ? [serve,

When doubt and fear to disconcert him
Throb in each pulse, and feel along the
nerve,

How can the handkerchief possess his mind,
Or how shall grace and character be join'd !
Hard is his lot in this politer age,
Who boldly dares adventure on the stage !
If wrong—you damn him for a senseless
drone—

If right—by leading fashion he's undone.

You then, who in the upper regions fix,
Suspend awhile the tumult of your sticks.
Ye box-keepers each ruder noise give o'er,
And all be hush'd—as fruit-girls were no
more.

Unbend ye critick brows, and O ye beaux,
Forget the gay anxiety of cloaths.

Ye fair complacent hear—if you attend,
Crouds must obey, and ev'ry murmur end.
He copies no man—of what Shakespear
drew,

His humble sense he offers to your view.
If genius prompt him, and not vain desire,
'Tis your's this night to fan the struggling
fire. [see ;

Each random stroke, each fault indulgent
For there lies no appeal from your decree.—

ENIGMA. From the French.

B E sure what I say, tho' in my own case,
Is not either fable or lie ;
Sleek and round, all that's witty at once
I embrace,

Three-corner'd appear to your eye.
Gold and silver I wear, when I chuse to
be fine,

With lords and with ladies I come ;
In coat black as jet I commonly shine,
Except when I travel from Rome.

White-

Monthly Chronologer.



Hithaven, Oct. 16. The running trade from the Isle of Man, which has been carried on for many years with great success, is now arrived to a greater height on this coast than ever was

known: A gang of smugglers came lately into this town, about 11 at night, with several cart loads of run goods, and so well armed that, I believe, if our officers had known of their coming, they durst not have faced them; they caught a boat lately from that island coming into their very harbour, with brandy and tea, and seized her and her cargo; and the captain of the Custom-house sloop the other day met with a large one, laden from thence with brandy, rum, wine, tea, and tobacco, which he seized and carried to Kirkcudbright. We frequently see from our hills these mens smuggling boats go up this channel, laden in fleets of 10 or 12, or more, tho' scarce one in a hundred is taken. I hear from that island, that the merchants there have now such large quantities by them of all manner of high duty goods, to be run into Great-Britain and Ireland, that they have not warehouse room, and the brandy lies out of doors. It is computed by good judges, that at least 200l. a week goes (exclusive of all other parts) out of this town and neighbourhood, to that island, for goods run from thence, about a 4th of which sum remains there, and the rest sent over to our good friends the French; for they tell me, that run brandy is so plentiful in Scotland, and all over this country, that it will not go off at the Custom-house sales, tho' put up at no higher price than the duties. In short, if nothing is done to prevent this trade from that island, we shall soon have no money left here to pay either the land-tax, or the other inland duties; for as to the Custom-house, it may be shut up. (See p. 485.)

York, Nov. 5. Yesterday se'nnight a sudden inundation of the river Rye happened at Helmsley in this county, such as hath never been known by the oldest people in those parts, probably occasioned by the late heavy rains. Two houses were entirely washed away, the one inhabited by James Holdforth; he and his whole family drowned, except his wife, who being sick in her bed, was carried

November, 1754.

down the stream half a mile, and at last washed off into a field, where she was found the next morning, and is still living. The other house belonged to John Sunley, who was also drowned, and all his family: In the whole 13 persons. Two other houses were greatly damaged, as was also the stone bridge at the entrance of the town; 14 hay-stacks were driven down the river a mile, on one of which was a half year old calf, who kept its footing, and was taken off alive. The kitchen-garden walls, and part of those of the park, belonging to the fine seat of Thomas Duncombe, Esq; were washed away. Two large bridges, one of stone, the other of wood, at Rivaulx, driven down, as were several more lying upon the river Rye, and others damaged. A malt-kiln, with a large quantity of malt and cinders at Rivaulx, belonging to Robert Berry, were utterly destroyed. The water formed a vent for itself, by forcing thro' the wall of his kitchen, which prevented the house from being drove down; the man and his family saved their lives by getting up into the chambers. There hath also been terrible havock made among the inhabitants at Rivaulx as well as at Helmsley, by damaging of houses and drowning of cattle. One Simpson, a farmer at Rivaulx, had seven calves drowned; and Robert Sandwith's tanyard, at Helmsley, was utterly destroyed, and leather washed away out of the pits to a great value. The river Derwent was never known higher in the memory of man. On Monday night Mr. Creafer, of Ferby, near Malton, was drowned near Westow, in his return home from Pocklington fair. Thirsk bridge is entirely washed away, and the inhabitants have suffered great damage, but no lives lost.

Great complaints having been made to one of the most considerable trading companies in the world, of their cloth not answering in goodness to the contract, the court of directors took that affair under their consideration; but first ordered all the cloth for the service of the current year to be sent in by the contractors. The proper persons were then ordered to inspect them, and, upon examination, 1900 pieces out of 4000, sent in by one person, were found to be deficient; and likewise some from all the other persons. This being reported to the court, one of the members moved,

U u u

that

that a standing order relating to persons not coming up to their contracts made with that company, should be read, which directs, that such persons should for ever afterwards be rendered incapable of serving that company; and several such defaulters were accordingly declared incapable of serving that company for the future.

THURSDAY, Nov. 7.

About five o'clock this morning, a most terrible fire broke out in St. Werburgh's church, Dublin, which in a few hours entirely consumed that fine fabrick, nothing being preserved from the conflagration but the steeple and vestry, all the body of the church being quite destroyed. During the time of the fire there was a very high wind at S. W. which put all the houses on the south-side of Castle-street in the most imminent danger: Some of them took fire, particularly the back part of the Exchequer-office, and the house adjoining; but two engines being brought to play on the houses, prevented any further damage.

FRIDAY, 8.

The Right Hon. the lord-mayor, attended by the several aldermen above the chair, preceded by the court of assistants of the Grocers company, went in procession from the Mansion-house to Guildhall; and soon after, the Right Hon. Stephen Theodore Jansen, Esq; lord-mayor elect, attended by the aldermen below the chair, and preceded by the court of assistants of the company of Stationers, came from thence to Guildhall, where the lord-mayor elect was sworn into his high office, and the city regalia were delivered to him with the usual formality.

SATURDAY, 9.

The Right Hon. Stephen Theodore Jansen, Esq; the new lord mayor, was sworn in at Westminster with the usual solemnity. (See p. 427.)

His majesty and the royal family came from Kensington to St. James's, to reside there during the winter.

A great quantity of warlike stores were sent from the Tower on board the *Isabella* and *Mary*, for Virginia.

SUNDAY, 10.

The anniversary of his majesty's birthday was celebrated, who then entered into the 72d year of his age.

TUESDAY, 12.

Came on at the King's-bench bar, Westminster, the great cause about the roads in Richmond park, before the lord chief justice Rider, Mr. justice Foster, and Mr. justice Denison; Mr. justice Wright being absent, having an inflammation in his eyes. The court did not break up till

near one o'clock the next morning, and then adjourned to ten: Accordingly the trial began again at 11 on Wednesday, and continued till about half an hour after seven, when the jury withdrew for upwards of an hour, and then brought in the defendant, Not Guilty. It was upon an indictment, the king (in behalf of the inhabitants of Richmond) against Deborah Burges, gatekeeper, for an obstruction of the highway, for carriages, horsemen, and foot people; which being all laid in one count in the indictment, the jury were obliged either to find Guilty, or Not Guilty. The counsel for the defendant, were the attorney-general, solicitor-general, Mr. Hume Campbell, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Luke Robinson, and Mr. Bishop. For the inhabitants of Richmond, Mr. Starkie, Sir John Phillips, Bart. Mr. Crowle, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Parrot, Mr. Beckford, Mr. Moreton, and Mr. Clarke. (See p. 330, 331.)

THURSDAY, 14.

His majesty went in the usual state to the house of peers, and, the commons being sent for and attending, opened the session of parliament with a most gracious speech to both houses. (See p. 509.)

FRIDAY, 15.

The Right Hon. the house of peers presented their address of thanks for his majesty's speech. (See the address and the king's answer, p. 510.)

The Upper House of Convocation met in the Chapter-house, and went in procession, with the advocates and professors, to the west door of St. Paul's, where they were met by the Lower House, and the gentlemen of the choir; and being come into the stalls, the Litany was read in Latin by the bishop of Chichester, the junior bishop; after which the Rev. Dr. Plumtree, archdeacon of Ely, preached the Latin sermon. The Rev. Dr. Denne, archdeacon of Rochester, was chosen prolocutor for the Lower House of Convocation. His grace the archbishop of Canterbury was not present, but had appointed the bishops of Oxford, Ely, Salisbury, Bangor, Norwich, and St. David's, commissaries to represent him.

Came on to be argued in the court of King's-bench, a question which had been long depending there, concerning the right of John Gibbon, of Abbotbury, (who was one of the witnesses for Mary Squires upon her trial for the pretended robbery of Elizabeth Canning) to his action against Mr. Miles, and others, for falsely imprisoning him upon suspicion of perjury; when the court gave judgment in favour of Mr. Gibbon.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 18.

The Hon. house of commons presented their humble address to the king, (which see, with his majesty's answer, p. 510, 511.)

Was tried at the bar of the court of King's-bench, the long expected indictment against Edward Spelman, of High-House, in Norfolk, Esq; for a forgery pretended to have been committed by him in the year 1741, of a paper writing or defeazance, bearing date so long ago as the year 1709, with intent to defraud Hugh Naish, the prosecutor, of 37,000l. and upwards; when, after a trial of about four hours, the defendant, without calling one witness, was acquitted on the prosecutor's own evidence.

MONDAY, 25.

Came on in the court of King's bench, the great cause so long depending between Edward, claiming as son and heir to John lord viscount Lisbourne, deceased, plaintiff, and the Hon. Wilmot Vaughan the elder, Wilmot Vaughan the younger, and John Vaughan, Esq; defendants, on an issue directed out of the court of Chancery, to try the legitimacy of the said Edward; when the plaintiff accepting a provision for his life, and renouncing all claim to the title and estate, the jury, being special, of London and Middlesex, found a verdict for the defendants. The council for the plaintiff were the solicitor-general, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Aston, and Mr. Nayres: For the defendants, Mr. Hume Campbell, Mr. Norton, Mr. Evans, Mr. Perrot, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Williams.

EXPLANATION of the STATIONERS ALMANACK, for the Year 1755.

Edward IV. having defeated the army of Henry VI. near Tewksbury, took Margaret his queen, and Edward prince of Wales his son, prisoners; and demanding of the latter the reason of his conduct, and the prince answering with too much asperity, Edward struck him on the face with his gauntlet; on which Richard, duke of Gloucester, and the duke of Clarence, stabbed him in the presence of his mother.

EXPLANATION of the OXFORD ALMANACK, for 1755.

The figure with wings on her head, and a globe and triangle on her breast, is science or learning; the young man represents mankind in general, whom she delivers from sloth, ignorance, and sensuality, known enemies to knowledge and virtue; and whom she is conducting to the knowledge of divine and moral truths, represented by two women; she with the

Greek theta on her breast, and cross in her hand, is Christian Faith; the other with the bridled lion, scales, swords, and tablet, is Morality: The union of these two makes the whole of religion, signified by the open Bible held by angels, to which they both point, and from which the picture is enlightened. The little geni represent natural philosophy, astronomy, &c. studies which necessarily lead to the knowledge of the Deity.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Oct. 31. **M**ARMADUKE Wynn, of Northumberland, Esq; to Miss Rebecca Darlington, of the bishoprick of Durham, a 10,000l. fortune.

Mr. Duvill, one of the pages to the princess of Wales, and agent to the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, to Miss Soleirol.

Nov. 2. Mr. Lempriere, of Hatton-Garden, to Miss Tonsen.

6. Thomas Haggerston, Esq; eldest son of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, of Northumberland, Bart. to Miss Silvertop, of the same county.

12. Thomas Partridge, of Stratford, in Essex, Esq; to Miss Clark, of the same place.

15. Lord chancellor of Ireland, to lady dowager Ross.

16. Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; paymaster of the forces, to lady Rachel Grenville, sister to the earl Temple.

Philip Howard, of Corby Castle, in Cumberland, Esq; to Miss Witham, of Cliffe, in Yorkshire.

Mr. Abraham Gooding, of Hide street, St. Giles's, to Miss Polly Barbott, of Bath, a 12,000l. fortune.

18. Dr. Stonehouse, of Northampton, to Miss Ekins, of Chester, in Northamptonshire.

Oct. 5. The dutchess of Savoy delivered of a prince, who was baptized the same day, by the name of Amadeus Alexander Marius, and has the title of duke of Montferrat.

Nov. 1. The lady of lord visc. Middleton, delivered of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Oct. 3. **H**ENRY Fielding, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, at Lisbon, whither he went for the recovery of his health.

25. Sir Robert Sinclair, of Stevenson, Bart. in Scotland.

26. Sir Thomas Clarke, Bart. who for many years represented the borough of Hertford in parliament.

Rev. and worshipful George Jordan, chancellor of the diocese of Chichester.

U u u 2

Rev.

Rev. Mr. Peter Finch, on his 92d birth day, who had been minister to a dissenting congregation at Norwich above 60 years.

29. Mr. Francis Salvadore, a very eminent Jew merchant.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stevenson, daughter of Sir Archibald Stevenson, physician to King Charles II. and widow of the famous Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, whom she outlived 41 years.

Nov. 1. Mr. James Roberts, an eminent printer and publisher, in the 83d year of his age. He had been formerly master of the worshipful company of Stationers for four years successively. The following epitaph was wrote on his death.

Let some by heralds blazon'd shine,
And backwards trace their ancient line;
From heaps of gold let others raise
A monument of flatt'ring praise;
Let others boast their pomp and state,
Of merit void, ignobly great:
One truth, o'er these remains below
Inscrib'd, more honour will bestow,
Than lineage, wealth, or grandeur can;
"Here lies interr'd an honest man."

2. Right Hon. Brownlow Cecil, earl of Exeter, ranger and warden of the East bailiwick in Rockingham forest. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Brownlow lord Burleigh, member of parliament for Rutlandshire, now earl of Exeter.

4. Mr. Thomas Powell, timber-merchant in Thames-street, and one of the common-council men of Castlebaynard ward.

Capt. Wilkinfon, agent to the first reg. of foot-guards, the Scotch Greys, &c.

Sir Edward Manfell, Bart. at his seat at Trimfarren, in Carmarthenshire; succeeded by his son, now Sir Edward Vaughan Manfell, Bart.

7. Rev. William Sandford, D. D. vicar of St. Mary Aldermanbury.

10. Dr. John Scott, of Stewartfield, in Scotland, who lately married the relict of Dr. William Wishart, late principal of the university of Edinburgh.

14. Thomas White, Esq; clerk of the errors in the court of Common-Pleas.

Henry Broadhead, Esq; a brewer in St. Giles's, and in the commission of the peace.

16. Rev. Dr. Bullock, prebendary of Westminster, rector of Stretham in Surrey, and vicar of Christ-Church in Newgate-street.

20. Hon. Charles Russell, Esq; col. of a regiment of foot, now at Minorca.

22. Rev. Mr. Nicholson, vicar of Sawbridgeworth and Matching, and lecturer of St. Sepulchre's.

25. Robert Moreton, Esq; barrister at law.

27. Mr. Abraham de Moivre, a celebrated mathematician, fellow of the Royal Society, and associate of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

SAMUEL Broming, M. A. presented to the rectory of Monkton Peverell, in Devonshire.—John Princeps, M. A. to the rectory of Heath, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Ulthorne Wray, to the rectory of Wexham, in Buckinghamshire.—Mr. Hitchcock, chosen by the court of assistants of the Haberdashers company, minister of Blakeney, in Monmouthshire.—Mr. Dodwell, elected canon residentiary of Sarum, in the room of Dr. Wynne, deceased.—Mr. Mason, presented by the earl of Holderness, to the rectory of Aston, in the diocese of York.—Edmund Moore, M. A. to the rectory of Tripton Maynard, in Yorkshire.—Frederick Richards, B. A. to the rectory of Kingston St. Michael, in Cornwall.—Mr. Thomas Coombe, by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of East-Tilbury, in Essex.—Mr. Caley, by the archbishop of York, to the rectory of Nunburnholme, in Yorkshire.—Richard Sampson, B. A. to the rectory of Wobourn St. James, in Dorsetshire.—Thomas Smart, B. L. to the rectory of St. Andrew, with Bradpole thereto annexed, in Cumberland.—Samuel Leckmore, M. A. to the rectory of Shipton, with Bradstock, in Lancashire.—Mr. Sandiford, of St. Bartholomew's the Less, elected by the governors of that Hospital, vicar of Christ Church, in the room of Dr. Bullock, deceased.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, Nov. 9. The king has granted unto Sir Charles Powlett, knight of the Bath, commonly called marquis of Winchester, the office or place of lieutenant of his majesty's Tower of London.

The king has appointed the Right Hon. Other Lewis, earl of Plymouth, to be his majesty's lieutenant and custos rotulorum of and in the county of Glamorgan.

The king has appointed his grace Harry duke of Bolton, to be his majesty's lieutenant and custos rotulorum of and in the county of Southampton, and of the town of Southampton, and county of the same.

From the other PAPERS.

Major Richard Worge, made lieutenant-col. to Waldegrave's reg. of foot; and capt. George Scott made major in the earl of Home's reg. of foot, in his room.—John Marriott, Esq; made a capt. in lord George Beauclerk's reg. of foot.—Sir Thomas

Thomas Pendergrafs, Bart. made post-master general in Ireland. — William Stainforth, Esq; made store-keeper of the king's Mews. — Edward Willes, Esq; son of the lord chief justice Willes, appointed by his father, clerk of the errors in the Exchequer chamber. — James Napier, Esq; made director of the hospital belonging to the forces on an expedition to North-America. — James Ritcher, Esq; made commissary of the musters belonging to the said expedition. — William Adair, Esq; made agent in the first reg. of foot guards. — Rt. Hon. John earl of Glasgow, chosen rector of the university of Glasgow.

B—KR—TS.

WILLIAM Bundoock, late of Bedhampton, Hants, miller. — James Duffield, of Saxthorpe, in Norfolk, glover. — Samuel West the elder, of Red Lion-street, Whitechapel, haberdasher, hofier, and glover. — William Hutchins, late of Leicester, woolstapler. — Thomas Mottram, late of Norwich, woolcomber and dealer. — John Ryle, now or late of Stockport, Cheshire, mercer. — Thomas Browning and William Bury the younger, of St. Olave, Southwark, vinegar makers and copartners. — John Orchard, of Hackney, dealer. — John Merryfield, late of Nailsea, in Somersetshire, tanner. — Thomas Laundey, of St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire, dealer. — Thomas Browne, late of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, pedlar. — David Taylor, of St. Clement's, Oxfordshire, linen-draper. — John Howson, of St. Saviour, Southwark, hop-factor. — Alexander Strahan, of St. Thomas the Apostle, merchant. — John Day, of Frith-street, Soho, taylor. — Hugh Scott, of St. Clement Danes, plumber. — Benjamin Jonafon, of the parish of St. James, Westminster, butcher. — John Ainsley, late of Bellingham, in Northumberland, dealer. — Thomas Foxall, of the Bank-side, Southwark, dyer. — William Shephard, of Hemell Hempstead, in Hertfordshire, grocer and tallow-chandler. — Alexander Thain, late of Throgmorton-street, London, merchant. — Christian Albrecht Witte, of London, merchant. — Thomas Watts, late of Bristol, cordwainer and leather-cutter. — Thomas Delamaine, of Abingdon-buildings, Westminster, merchant. — John Brooksbank, late of Pudsey, in Yorkshire, clothier. — John Cripps, now or late of Rotherhithe, timber-merchant. — John Alldin, late of Bristol, cordwainer. — William Robinson, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, fellmonger and leather-dresser. — Abraham Izzard, of the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, victualler. — William Burgis, of Seven Oaks, in Kent, apothecary. — Henry

Cooper, late of London, hardwareman and merchant. — George Lettis, of Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, merchant. — John Brown, late of St. Mary At Hill, coffee-man. — Thomas Hall, of Checquer-yard, Dowgate-hill, packer and scarlet-dyer.

PLAYS and ENTERTAINMENTS acted at both THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

- Oct. 31. Distress'd Mother, *Queen Mab.*
 Nov. 1. Henry VIII. *Ditto.*
 2. Macbeth, *Devil to Pay.*
 4. Tamerlane, *Queen Mab.*
 5. Drummer, *Ditto.*
 6. Fair Penitent, *Leitbe.*
 7. Chances.
 8. Ditto.
 9. Drummer, *Queen Mab.*
 11. Coriolanus.
 12. Chances.
 13. Coriolanus, *Roman Triumph.*
 14. Chances.
 15. Coriolanus, *Roman Triumph.*
 16. Chances.
 18. Coriolanus, *Queen Mab.*
 19. Chances, by his Majesty's Command.
 20. Coriolanus, *Queen Mab.*
 21. Chances.
 22. Much Ado About Nothing, *Chaplet.*
 23. Coriolanus, *Fortunatus.*
 25. Distress'd Mother, *Engl. Man in Par.*
 26. Chances, Act. II. *School of Anacreon.*
 27. Coriolanus, *Fortunatus.*
 28. Chances, Act. II. *School of Anacreon.*
 29. Coriolanus, *Queen Mab.*

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Oct. 31. Provok'd Husband, *Double Dis.*
 Nov. 1. Constant Couple, *Virgin Unmask'd.*
 2. Hamlet, *Lying Valet.*
 4. Tamerlane, *School Boy.*
 5. Committee, *Harlequin Skeleton.*
 6. Relapse, *Ditto.*
 7. Phœdra and Hippolitus.
 8. Ditto, *Virgin Unmask'd.*
 9. Provok'd Husband, *King and the Mis.*
 11. Beggar's Opera, *Harlequin Skeleton.*
 12. Old Batchelor, *Englishman in Paris.*
 13. Constant Couple, *Lying Valet.*
 14. Richard III. *Harlequin Skeleton.*
 15. Othello, *Contrivances.*
 16. Macbeth.
 18. L'Arcadia in Brenta, an Ita. Burletta.
 19. Nonjuror.
 20. Romeo and Juliet, *Virgin Unmask'd.*
 21. Suspicious Husband, *Harlequin Skeleton.*
 22. L'Arcadia in Brenta.
 23. Venice Preserv'd, *School-Boy.*
 25. Way of the World, *Harlequin Skeleton.*
 26. Venice Preserv'd, *Italian Bagpiper.*
 27. Cato, *Miss in Her Teens.*
 28. Double Dealer, *Harlequin Skeleton.*
 29. Relapse, *Ditto.*

SINCE

SINCE our last we have had the following further particulars relating to the late dreadful earthquake at Constantinople, viz. That about nine o'clock in the evening, on the second of September, came on the most dreadful storm of thunder that ever was known in that place. The peals succeeded one another without an interval of above a minute, excepting one intermission about the middle of the storm, till three quarters past ten. During this short intermission, and the stars sparkling with the most perfect brightness, suddenly the earthquake began, every thing at once became wrapped in darkness, and convulsions of the earth beneath, bursting thunders above, falling buildings, shrieks of the terrified, and groans of the expiring on every side, formed such a scene of horror and confusion, as no description can represent, nor imagination reach. The crash of nature, and the wreck of worlds, seemed instant. Two of the famous seven towers were demolished, many minarets thrown down, and mosques damaged (particularly the much admired one of Saint Sophia) whole streets laid in ruins, and the common prison entirely destroyed, with the greatest part of its unfortunate inhabitants. The persons killed are computed at betwixt 2 and 3000. The shocks, tho' less severely, were felt as far as Smyrna; and a Tartar, who arrived express in 15 days from Armenia, just before this account left Constantinople, brought intelligence, that a large city, at that distance, had been entirely swallowed up by an earthquake on the very same day, and the place where it stood converted into an entire lake of water.

On the first of last month the grand dutchess of Russia was safely brought to bed at Petersburg of a prince, who has since been baptized by the name of Paul Petrowitz, with great solemnity, the empress herself standing sponsor, as proxy for the emperor and empress of Germany; and as the young prince and his mother were both as well as could be expected,

his birth occasioned great joy at court, and throughout the empire.

The general dyet of Poland continued sitting until the 23d ult. without any effect, except that of chusing count Potock marshal of the tribunal of Petricow; and on that day a full stop was put to their proceedings by a nuncio of Lithuania's retiring and protesting against all their deliberations; for tho' it was contended, that this retiring could have no effect, as it was contrary to his instructions from his constituents, yet so fond are they of their ridiculous *veto*, that they absolutely refused to proceed without him, and as he could not be prevailed on to return, the dyet broke up on the 25th. In the mean time, the king has appointed an administration of the estate of the ordination of Ostrog, consisting of five administrators, and twelve commissaries; but how this will be relished by the kingdom, is a question.

It is remarkable, that in one fortnight during the last month, above 40 ships arrived at Hambourg, from Nantz and Bourdeaux, laden with sugar of the product of the French colonies.

Letters from Germany say, that a discovery has lately been made, that prince Frederick of Hesse (married to the princess Mary of England) had above four years ago abjured the protestant religion, and embraced popery; and that his father, the Landgrave, was going to assemble the states of the Landgraviate, to concert measures for preventing the fatal consequences of this event.

The last letters from France say, that the king has abandoned the clergy to the mercy, or rather to the justice of the parliament; and that in consequence thereof, they are selling by publick auction the goods of some of their bishops and other ecclesiasticks, which had been distrained for the fines imposed on them by the secular courts, on account of their having refused to administer the sacraments since the king's late declaration.

The Monthly Catalogue, for November, 1754.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. THE Dispersion of the Men at Babel considered. By J. Charles, pr. 4s. 6d. Whiston.

2. The Origin of the Papal Power. Written by Abbe Vertot. Translated by J. Farrington, Esq; pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

3. Thoughts concerning God and Nature. By Dr. Hill. Price one Guinea. Author.

4. The Christian OEconomy, pr. 1s. Waller,

5. A Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament. By Dr. Robert Clayton, Lord Bishop of Clogher, Part II. pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.

6. A Dissertation on the Power of State, to deny civil Protection to the Marriages of Minors, made without the Consent of their Parents and Guardians. By H. Stebbing, D. D. pr. 1s. Cooper.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

7. Verses to the Memory of Sir Theodor

Jore Janffen, pr. 6d. Robinson. (See p. 517.)

8. The violated Bed avenged. A moral Drama. By E. Lewis, M. A. pr. 1s. Cooper.

9. A new Comick Opera, pr. 1s. Woodfall.

10. The Invisible Spy. 4 Vols. pr. 12s. Gardner.

11. The History of Joshua Trueman, Esq; and Miss Peggy Williams. 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Wilfon.

12. The Life and Adventures of Devil Dick. 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Crowder and Woodgate.

13. Two Pastorals in the Manner of Mr. Pope's, pr. 1s. 6d. Crowder.

14. An Ode to the Duke of Newcastle, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

15. Abdeker, or the Art of preserving Beauty, pr. 3s. Millar. (See p. 502.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. Letters and Negotiations of Count d'Estrades, pr. 5s. Willock.

17. An Essay to make the Doctrine of Chances easy to those who understand Vulgar Arithmetick only. By Mr. Hoyle, pr. 10s. 6d. Jolliffe.

18. The fourth Grace, pr. 6d. Crowder.

19. A Collection of familiar Letters, French and English, pr. 2s. Stonehouse.

20. De aqua Marina Commentarius. Auctore J. Speed, M. D. pr. 1s. Baldwin.

21. An Essay towards a Method of speedily Manning a Fleet upon any sudden Emergency, pr. 1s. Sandby.

22. A Plan for an Act of Parliament for the better paving, cleansing, &c. the Streets of Westminster. By J. Spranger, pr. 6d. Baker.

23. General Thoughts on the Construction, Use and Abuse of the great Offices, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

24. A Dissertation against the pronouncing the Greek Language according to the Accents, pr. 2s. 6d. Millar.

25. A Defence of the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford, pr. 1s. Bouquet.

26. The Greek Rudiments, in which all the Grammatical Difficulties of that Language are adapted to the Capacities of Children. Innys.

27. The Conduct of the French with regard to Nova-Scotia, pr. 1s. Payne.

28. An Account of the Life, &c. of Thomas Blacklock. By the Rev. Mr. Spence, pr. 1s. Cooper.

29. The Science of Common Sense, pr. 6d. Lions.

30. Some Thoughts relating to Trade in general, and to the East-India Trade in particular, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

31. The Analysis of Nobility, pr. 3s. 6d. Robinson.

32. The Printer's Grammar. By John Smith, pr. 6d. Cooper.

33. The new Memorandum Book improved; or, The Gentleman and Tradesman's Pocket Journal, for the Year 1755, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

34. Baldwin's Daily Journal, for the Year 1755, or the Gentleman and Tradesman's complete Annual Account Book for the Pocket or Desk, with considerable Improvements, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

35. The Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer. By R. Burn. 2 Vols. pr. 10s. Millar.

36. * The compleat Guide to all Persons who have any Trade or Concern with the City of London, and Parts adjacent. The sixth Edition, with large Additions and Alterations, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

37. Letters concerning Taste; with an elegant Frontispiece. Doddsley. (See p. 487.)

HISTORY, PHYSICK, and SCIENCE.

38. Extracts from an old Treatise on Surgery. By Mr. Mason, pr. 6d. Bouquet.

39. The Art of Sailing upon the Sea. By W. Emerson, pr. 3s. 6d. Innys.

40. The Elements of Fortification, 4to, pr. 10s. 6d. sewed. Brotherton.

41. A Voyage to the Island of Ceylon, pr. 6d. Bouquet. (See p. 387, 466.)

42. The History of Great-Britain. Vol. I. Containing the Reigns of James and Charles I. By D. Hume, Esq; pr. 14s. in Boards. Hamilton.

43. Select Translations from the German, &c. pr. 5s. Payne.

44. A Parallel between the Powers of a King of England and a Stadtholder, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

45. The perfect King: An Essay, pr. 2s. Cooper.

46. Fountain of Knowledge, pr. 2s. Cooper.

47. A Treatise on the Ancient Method of engraving on Precious Stones, compared with the Modern. By L. Natter, pr. 2l. 2s. Author.

SERMONS.

48. Two Sermons on Catholick Communion. By Charles Bulkeley, pr. 1s. Noon.

49. A Sermon before Governor Shirley, at Boston, in New-England. By J. Mather, D.D. pr. 1s. G. Woodfall.

50. A Sermon on the Death of Mr. John Davenport. By J. Gill, D. D. pr. 6d. Keith.

51. The Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion, opened and explained in a Course of Sermons at Lincoln's-Inn. Vol. II. By Dr. Warburton, pr. 5s. Knaptons.

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in NOVEMBER, BILLS of MORTALITY, &c.

Days	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Ann. old.	South Sea Ann. new.	C. B. An.	3 p. Cent. S. S. An.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	Ind. Bonds.	Cir. P.	Wind at Deal.	Weather.	Bills of Mortality from Oct. 22. to Nov. 26.
1	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	London.	Males 754 { 1476
2	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
3	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
4	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
5	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
6	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
7	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
8	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
9	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
10	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
11	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
12	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
13	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
14	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
15	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
16	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
17	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
18	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
19	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
20	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
21	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
22	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
23	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
24	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
25	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
26	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
27	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
28	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
29	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476
30	Sunday	185	116	102	103	104	102	100	51. 13s	4	6	rain.	Males 754 { 1476

Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warriminter.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.
Wheat 22s. 10z. 6d. 6d.	08l. 10s load	08l. 01s load	07l. 00s load	08l. 00s load	07l. 10s load	26s to 36s q.	26s to 36s q.	04s 08d bush.	3s 8d to 4s 0d.
Barley 12s to 15s od.	17s to 19 qf	21s to 20 qf	18s to 21 qf	17s to 20 qf	20s to 20	14s to 15s	16s to 17s	02s 04d to 02s	2s 4d to 2s 6d
Oats 10s to 12s od.	14s to 16 6d	18s to 19	13s to 15s	13s to 16 od	12s to 15 6d	13s to 13s	14s to 16s	02s 06d to 02s	1s 9d to 2s 0d
Beans 15s to 16s od.	23s to 25 od	22s to 26	22s to 25s	22s to 24 od	22s to 30	22s to 24s	22s to 28s	03s to 03s 06d	3s 4d to 3s 6d

Within the Walls
Without the Walls
In Mid. and Surrey
City & Sub. Weft.

Weekly Oct. 29
Nov. 5
12
19
26
2180
425
401
484
443
427
2180

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 8d.
Peate 20s. to 22s. per Q.